

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### FALL OF THE ROSEBERY MINISTRY.

THE defeat of the Liberal Government in the British House of Commons last week was the result of an accident and surprised its opponents as well as its supporters. Defections and losses at by-elections had reduced the Government majority to seven, and while it was generally felt that it could not remain in power much longer, nobody expected the collapse which occurred in connection with a petty matter of administrative detail. A Conservative member moved to reduce the salary of the Minister of War, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, for failing to provide sufficient small arms and other military stores for the army, and on the division which followed there was a majority of seven against the Government. There was no organized effort on the part of the Conservatives or Parnellites or Radicals to put the Government in a minority; it was simply caught napping. Lord Rosebery, it is stated, was in favor of continuing in office in spite of this "snap vote," but the Minister of War announced his determination to resign, and the whole Ministry had to follow him into retirement. Instead, however, of dissolving Parliament, the

Ministry decided to resign and force the Tories to assume the responsibility of winding up the present session and announce a constructive policy before the next general election.

The public is reported to be utterly indifferent to the present political crisis, as Lord Rosebery's Government has been regarded as a failure, and nothing is expected from a return of the Conservatives to power.

We subjoin a few cabled comments from the London Press:

"Lord Rosebery and his colleagues have shown a high and prompt sense of what their honor and duty require. It would have been a mean and base act to desert Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Moreover, the Government is at the mercy of accident and unexpected catastrophe, and can not conduct public business with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. With an original majority of forty reduced by the desertion of the Parnellites and by losses by election, the Government has performed an amount of legislative work which exacted a reluctant eulogy from Mr. Chamberlain. Its successor may be more cautious, but it will neither be so bold nor so fruitful."—*The Daily News, London.*

"The Ministry must be congratulated upon having rejected the tricky and cowardly advice of some of their supporters to remain in office. The obstacles to the assumption of office by the Unionist coalition have been grossly exaggerated and will be easily overcome. We believe Lord Salisbury will feel it his duty to accept the task of forming a Cabinet, and that the new Ministry will be composed of representatives of both sections of the Unionist Party. The dissolution, with a view to which the Unionist Ministry will be formed, can not long be delayed, and it will not be necessary to fill all the places in the Ministry before taking steps for an immediate appeal to the country."—*The Times, London.*

"It is an old trick on the part of a discredited Ministry to resign office in preference to dissolving Parliament, so as to leave the Opposition the task of winding up the business of the moribund chamber. But it is the duty of the Opposition to force Lord Rosebery's Government to dissolve. There is no requirement, either of personal honor or public convenience, obliging Lord Salisbury to attempt to govern with the present House of Commons."—*The Graphic, London.*

"Thus falls the rump of the Gladstone administration. Where is the revolutionary resolution against the House of Lords?"—*The Morning Post, London.*

Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of *The New York Times*, comments as follows on the situation:

"All the Liberal papers are making a great hullabaloo about last night's adverse vote having been achieved by a trick, and some even impute personal dishonesty to Mr. Balfour, but these tales are valueless. It was not the Opposition which won the victory, but the Liberals that lost it. Mr. Balfour's face was of the color of a sheet when the result was announced. It was the last thing that he desired. The truth is that the English people are nervous at this moment about their army, especially about their stores and ammunition since cordite has been adopted, and the House of Commons really reflected this feeling in its vote.

"The most curious thing in to-night's cloud of rumors is the story that Mr. Gladstone is to come back and lead the party in the coming fight. It is not true, but it is a touching proof of the despair into which Lord Rosebery's inept mismanagement has plunged the party. Whatever happens, and if there be a dissolution now, the Liberals will get a cruel beating. Everybody is protesting that Lord Rosebery must not come back again."

THERE'S the silver-bugs, the gold-bugs, and the straddle-bugs. The latter are coming out fast.—*The Herald, Peoria.*

## THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE'S ESCAPE.

THE public was looking for a sort of death-like grapple with the free-silver issue by the League of Republican Clubs, which met in Cleveland on Wednesday, June 19. But the grapple did not occur, at least not in the open convention. Nearly two thousand delegates attended, representing every State of the Union except Maine, New Hampshire, and North Carolina. Many prominent Republicans were present, but not one of those generally regarded as candidates for the next Presidential nomination, their absence being attributed to apprehension of a decisive struggle between the silver men and the anti-silver men. No fight, however, took place, the committee on resolutions, after hearing both sides, having voted against the adoption of any platform or statement of principles. The sole official utterance of the convention, recommended by the committee and adopted without opposition, is as follows:

"Whereas, Section 3 of the Constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: 'This League shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any National, State, County, or municipal convention,' we, the delegates of the Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican Party, and pledge our best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party.

"Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republicans of the United States or jurisdiction under our constitution to frame or enunciate party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the Republican National Convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of our people and the continued glory and advancement of our country."

This non-committal resolution is claimed by the silver men to signify a substantial victory for their cause, since their opponents had intended to pass a resolution against free silver, and submitted to the policy of silence because the silver element proved stronger than they had anticipated. The Republican Press commends the course of the League, but many Democratic and Independent papers denounce it as cowardly and transparently insincere, altho they regard the outcome as a defeat rather than a victory for the silver men, who were strong enough last year to secure the adoption of a plank more or less favorable to free coinage.

**Crouching Beneath the Money-Lender's Whip.**—"What a brave lot of men, how wise in council, how courageous in action! These delegates from nearly every State in the Union, these representatives of God and morality, protection, and reciprocity, these monopolists of patriotism, supposed to be the great vanguard, the organized workers of the Republican Party, after three days' deliberation do not dare to express themselves on the money question, which is the living question of the day. False to the people, false to principles, false to all manly courage, satellites of mere policy, crouching beneath the whip of the money-lenders, they dare not stand up and say their souls are their own. . . .

"This money question will not down, it will not be ignored by the people; they understand it better than they do the doctrine of protection or the doctrine of reciprocity or the diatribes against the Democratic Party. They know that their interests are daily affected by the efforts that are put forth to obliterate one half of the money of final redemption in this country.

"The silver dollar is the people's friend, and it has been for more than one hundred years, and the people will resent cowardly attacks made by political parties against it. Because the money question was ignored by the National Republican League it has not made it any less a living issue before the people from now until after the election in 1896."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

**A Platform Inappropriate and Useless.**—"The Republican League was not organized to delight Democrats, and has not given them any pleasure. It has not chosen to fritter away its strength in useless wrangling about the silver question, tho great hopes of a row in the Cleveland convention had assuaged the sorrows of the beaten Democracy. Neither has it consented to help free-traders banish from public thought the one question to which they owe the worst defeat for a generation. Republican armies are not in the habit of spiking their own guns.

"The sensible men of all shades of opinion saw that any attempt to modify or define anew the position of the Republican Party by action in the League convention would be worse than useless. The people have legally entrusted to Republican Congressmen, elected last fall, power to act on that and other questions of national policy, and it would be a poor compliment to them, as well as a particularly useless thing, to issue to them instructions differing from those their constituents have given. What practical settlement of monetary problems may be devised, even the ablest members of Congress are not now prepared to predict, for it is sensible as well as courteous to hope for useful results from comparison of views.

"If it had been the function of the Republican League to declare the principles of the party, if the clubs composing it had been organized for any such purpose or had been delegated any such power, it might have been a duty to urge a distinct announcement by the Cleveland Convention. But the fact that it had no power to make an authoritative statement of the doctrines and purposes of the party, and that the clubs were not formed for any such purpose, but, by the very law of their being, would be bound to accept and carry out the declarations of the National Convention next year, made it rather more than inappropriate to attempt to forestall the action of the convention by action of the clubs."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**A Most Transparent Dodge.**—"Of course, this 'dodges' the silver issue. It does it, too, in a most transparent way. This is the eighth year of the organization, and nobody ever before suggested that it had no right to express any views on public questions. On the contrary, it has always adopted a platform which covered the whole political field. Last year's convention of the Leaguers was held at Denver, and the committee on resolutions made a long report, one plank of which was devoted to the tariff and another to the silver question. Indeed, the adoption of a platform has always been regarded as a sort of necessity, to justify the coming together of delegates from all parts of the country.

"Nevertheless, the 'dodge' is really a great victory for the cause of sound money. This becomes plain when we compare the refusal of this year's convention to say a word in favor of silver with the plank adopted last Summer at the demand of delegates from the silver States and with their hearty indorsement. The resolution of the Denver convention on this subject was as follows:

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertibility. We do not believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity to our country until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and we favor such legislation as will bring about this result."

"Compared with the silver deliverance of last year, the silence of the present convention on the subject represents an immense gain for the cause of sound money. . . . A plain-spoken declaration in favor of sound money would have seemed a more courageous way of dealing with the problem. But the silence of the convention is no less significant of the decline of the silver craze."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

"Men who came to Cleveland to force a conflict have remained to insure harmony and avoid party rupture. The advice of the wisest leaders has been taken. Dangers have been avoided. Wrangling, which was not necessary and could not accomplish any good result, has been averted. The convention has been prevented from doing anything to cause or justify divisions. The party showed itself easy to guide, tractable, prudent. The convention did not fly to pieces. Not even one little fragment separated from the great body. The party's capacity for united action, for movement as a whole, for working and striking with its full power, was attested again."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

"It is significant that the Republican National League never discovered that it had no right to make a declaration of principles until it was confronted with the silver question. Heretofore the League at all its meetings has been loud and long in the proclamation of its resolutions. Its dodging the issue at Cleveland is in accord with the Republican Party's silver record."—*The Courier Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

"Just what reason the Republican Party will be able to give next year for its existence and for the presentation of a Republican candidate for the Presidency will not be known. It was



prepared to shout its calamity cry, but calamity has gone a-glimmering. The leagues at Cleveland could do more harm to their party by a declaration of principles this year than they could do good. What principles they will have next year they do not know. The League was wise in its own way. The currency question will not give voters of the United States any concern a year hence."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

"Not a Presidential candidate dared appear at the Cleveland Convention of the Republican League lest he should be obliged to say something about the only subject on which it is very important for the American people to know the opinions of their public men. The League itself avoided saying anything on the only subject on which it is worth while for a politician to speak by alleging that the making of platforms was not its function. As to this we are not competent to judge; but if this be true, it would seem to be a waste of time and money to hold conventions."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

"Most men will interpret the action of the Cleveland Convention aright. The gold folks will not think they have won a victory and the silver folks will not think they have suffered a defeat. They will all recognize that a sensible, sturdy conservatism has prevailed to temper the impetuosity of faction, at a time when impetuosity would be injurious to any worthy cause."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Detroit.

"Any utterances proceeding from that body would be taken as binding the Republican organization to a greater or less degree. The free silverites must admit that on their chosen ground they have been baffled, if not beaten. They can obtain no 'aid and comfort' for their future raids on the national currency, as they hoped to from the proceedings of the Cleveland gathering. Yet a convention which meets for a national purpose and subsequently applies a clothes-pin to its own lips from fear of injudicious deliverances, has a ludicrous side to it, as did the harmony conclave which met in Philadelphia in 1866 to forward the interests of Andrew Johnson, and which was represented all over the country as the padlocked convention. Yet the Republican leagues have always been regarded as an organization to assist in carrying national elections, and not to formulate platforms."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

"If, led away by bad advice, the League Convention had undertaken to anticipate the convention of next year in formulating a party platform, such action would have been officious not official. Any expression that it might have made on the silver question would have settled nothing but would have given great displeasure to those members of the party, many or few, not in accord with the declaration. The Cleveland Convention, therefore, deserves well of its party, since it had the courage and discretion to subordinate itself and confine its action to its legitimate field of usefulness."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

### CAN TRUSTS BE REACHED BY COURTS?

IN spite of the sweeping character of the Illinois anti-trust decision in the Whisky Trust case, there is a general impression that the status of the powerful combinations in restraint of trade will not be seriously affected. The trusts, it is pointed out, have survived an unbroken series of adverse judicial decisions, and neither common-law principles nor special statutes have proved effectual. There are those, however, who believe that faithful and efficient prosecutors, if properly directed by an attorney-general determined to do his duty, would find no great difficulty in compassing the defeat and dissolution of all the trusts in existence in the United States. Both of these views are represented in the comments given below:

**The Stamp of Illegality and its Repressive Influence.**—"Since the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Whisky Trust case, whereby all trusts and monopolistic confederacies have been laid low, it is often said that despite the decision the trusts will continue. Possibly, nay, even probably, for a time. It is six thousand years since the Ten Commandments were promulgated, but there are men who still practise them as if all the 'nots' were elided. We have severe penalties against every kind of crime,

and yet our penitentiaries are full. Men can not be made honorable or virtuous by law.

"But the fact that a thing is illegal has its repressive influence, and if all men may not be deterred from shady and illegal transactions, many men may. The stamp of illegality and of illegitimacy has been placed upon monopolies and trusts. Some may profit by them and grow rich, but to their wealth is attached the odium of indirection and oppression and uncleanness.

"And this in the end must have effect on the public morals and establish new standards of behavior. Time was when gambling was reputable and lotteries a common means of raising the public revenue. Slavery and slave trading laid the foundations of many fortunes, and there have been other avocations as ill savored that were once pursued without shame or reproach.

"So with the trusts. They have been legal, and are now illegal.

"In business the Rubicon between right and wrong is narrow, but it is deep. Men always do well who keep on the hither side of that fatal stream."—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

**An Unbroken Line of Decisions for the People.**—"If the legal principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois are correct, there are other trusts beside the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company, generally known as the Whisky Trust, whose days are numbered. . . . There is not a trust in the land doing business under the powers granted by a corporate charter which is not exposed to the same sentence of condemnation. A combination to control prices by depriving the public of the benefit of free competition is one to which the Legislature of no State would give the stamp of legality. The corporate privileges of the chief States of the Union are, nevertheless, enjoyed by combinations formed for this purpose, and no other. Under cover of a declared intention to engage in the manufacture of some article of general use, the trusts have been admitted to the status of legally organized corporations. Sometimes, as in the case of the Whisky Trust, they have gathered in the stock of other corporations and issued their own in its stead, so that it could not be held that the individual members of the combination were making an illegal use of their corporate privileges. But, as the Illinois court has held, there is no magic in trust certificates that can purge the trust scheme of its illegality. It can not claim the protection of law to enable it to defy the law, and if it can not, it is hard to see how the Sugar Trust, the tobacco trust or the leather trust can.

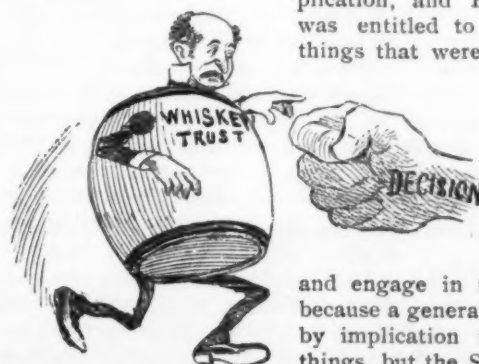
"The decision is, therefore, a very significant addition to the judicial literature which has accumulated on this subject, and whose tenor is distinctly unfavorable to the possibility of restraining competition in trade or manufacture by means of trust agreements. When the case is fairly presented, as between an artificial monopoly and the people, the opinion of the courts has been uniformly opposed to the claim that there is no limit either to the scope or extent of commercial combinations. Were the interests of the public as well served as those of the trusts the effect of this unbroken line of judicial decisions would be more clearly manifest."—*The Herald*, Boston.

**Bodes Ill to the Pullman Company.**—"The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Whisky Trust case is in line with recent action by the courts of the country. 'Grants of power in corporate charters,' says the Supreme Court, 'are to be construed strictly; what is not clearly given is by implication denied.'

"Judge Baker took substantially the reverse of this position when passing upon the *quo warranto* case against Pullman's company. He held that much was given to a corporation by im-

plication, and Pullman's company was entitled to do a great many things that were suggested as incidental to the power conferred. The company could hold real estate, keep fixed lodging-houses and lodging-houses on wheels, sell liquors

and engage in many things merely because a general charter authorized by implication the doing of such things, but the Supreme Court is not of Judge Baker's opinion, as shown by the language quoted. When the



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—*The Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

*quo warranto* proceeding against Pullman's company reaches the Supreme Court it may fare ill for that grasping and engrossing corporation."—*The Tribune, Chicago*.

**Faithful Officials Would be Sure of Victory.**—"If this principle of the law applies to the Whisky Trust it applies to the cigarette trust and to the lead trust and to the linseed trust and to the cordage trust and to every other combination in restraint of trade. It is law in Illinois, but it is equally law in New Jersey and in Kentucky and in West Virginia and in every State in which the liberality of the Constitution has been abused for the chartering of monopoly schemes.

"The result is all the more gratifying because it shows the right method of carrying on suits against the trusts. This is to put the suits in the hands of officials who really wish to see them pushed to success. No matter what the law may be, no anti-trust decision can be expected when the people are not represented by counsel of this description. When the prosecution of a combination in restraint of trade is entrusted to a prosecutor who declares that all business combinations are just monopolies and that no law can or should reach a trust, no other result than defeat is to be expected. But the proceedings in the Circuit Court of Cook County and in the Supreme Court of Illinois have shown that when the lawyer for the people is in sympathy with the cause of his clients and determined to serve the ends of justice he can always prove the truth of the old legal maxim that there is no wrong without its legal remedy."—*The World, New York*.

**Laws and Decisions of No Avail.**—"It is probable that the chief result of the decision will be that the trust will change its headquarters, removing to some other State.

"It may be remembered that the Sugar Trust went through an experience of this kind, not very many years ago. The former headquarters of the trust were in New York State until the courts of that State decided that the trust was an illegal concern. The officials in charge of the trust merely sent the books and movable property of the trust across Hudson River into New Jersey, while the business of the trust went on smoothly without any considerable hitch or break.

"While the Attorney-General of Illinois, therefore, may be successful in driving the trust out of that State, it is doubtful whether he has done much permanent harm to the trust. Illinois will not collect taxes, perhaps, from the organization, and New Jersey may have a new source of income. Meanwhile, the decision has not done half as much injury as followed the unwise policy of the former trust officials who tried to put up prices because of a trust agreement, and thereby invited a competition which proved very injurious to the distillers who were in the trust.

"It is growing plainer all the time to students of the industrial situation that the anti-trust laws so far have had little effect; but that if a trust does not do business on business principles, the result is likely to prove more injurious to the trust than to consumers of whatever the trust produces. Some of the trusts have learned this lesson only by bitter experience, but they are likely to remember it all the more thoroughly in consequence."—*The Advertiser, Boston*.

"This is a great victory for the people against monopoly, and we hope to see it followed up by war all along the line. There has never been any question that there is law enough in the country to put an end to the trust. The trouble has been to get men to execute the laws and courts to enforce them. There is no doctrine of the common law more firmly established in immemorial usage than that which forbids combinations in restraint of trade. The trust fits the definition to a nicety. The purpose of such combinations, as the Illinois court declares, is to stifle competition and to establish an absolute control of the market. When these ends are accomplished the consumer is at their mercy. This is clearly illegal and a vigorous application of the law will declare it so everywhere."—*The Globe, St. Paul*.

"The Whisky Trust decision last week by the Supreme Court of Illinois is heralded as a 'crushing blow' at all trusts; but it is just as well to put some restraint upon any exuberance of joy we may feel. We have had similar 'crushing blows' before. The courts of Ohio gave one in regard to the Standard Oil Trust several years ago; but, while the trust, as a formal organization, went through the motions of a dissolution, there has been no practical change that the public can discern. A similar 'crushing

blow' was administered by the courts of this State to the Sugar Trust, but it still maintains its grip upon the sugar industry."—*The Voice, New York*.

## REFORM OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

A STRONG movement is on foot in New York, Connecticut, and a number of other States for a radical reform of the present system of trial by jury, which is declared by many laymen and lawyers to have become a stumbling-block in the way of the administration of justice. The evils complained of are essentially the same in all the States concerned, and the remedies that have so far been suggested are general in their nature rather than designed to apply to any special conditions of a particular place. We find a comprehensive editorial in *The New York Home Journal* setting forth the whole question of jury reform in its various aspects. First of all the article indicates the nature of the difficulties to be met and we quote from this part as follows:

"New York is again agitated over the subject of jury reform. The immediate cause of the general interest in this matter is found in the extraordinary conditions which surrounded the trial of a high police officer, Inspector McLaughlin, on the charge of extortion, the trial itself being one of the results of the memorable Lexow police investigation. . . . In the McLaughlin case, as will be remembered, the presentation of the case, the arguments of the counsel, the charge of the judge, and the deliberations of the jury consumed but three days, while nearly three weeks were required for the empanelling of the jury. This is true of the first trial, which resulted in a disagreement, as well as of the second, which led to a conviction. What is the cause of this odd disparity? Primarily it is the assumed necessity of excluding men who have positive 'opinions' about the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and who are not ready to swear that, in arriving at a verdict, they will overcome their prejudice and follow strictly the evidence and law presented to them at the trial. This is a statement of the law as it is to-day in this State; a few years ago the law was even more strict, for it excluded men merely for *having* an opinion about the case, irrespective of the ability or inability to govern themselves entirely by the legal evidence. In many States this is still the rule, and any talesman who declares that he has formed an opinion thereby renders himself ineligible. . . . Men are but too anxious to escape jury duty, and the excuse of 'prejudice' is so simple that they seize upon it with the greatest validity. Thus the men who would make excellent jurors escape by pleading bias, while those who are actuated by unworthy motives and who are anxious to enter the jury box glibly assert their perfect freedom from all bias and virtually beg the court to accept them.

"But why do the intelligent and respectable so avoid jury service? Because at present it involves too great a sacrifice both of their business interests and of their self-respect. It is evident that, the worse the system, the lower the character of the men who will consent to serve under it. Jurymen are treated but little better than suspected criminals when under examination, and the certainty that, if finally accepted after a microscopic examination of their record by detectives, they will have to endure the inconveniences incident to a long trial, naturally increases their aversion to the task.

"Another important reason for the disinclination to serve is the arbitrary and unjust rule governing exemptions. So many large classes of the community have, in one way or another, secured exemption that the remainder protest against the discrimination. Why should all lawyers, physicians, editors, clergymen, and other cultivated and responsible classes be relieved from jury duty? The pretexts and excuses are many, but few will bear looking into. Individuals might be exempted for special reasons properly shown to the court, but to exempt whole classes is unjust and wholly unnecessary."

Among the reformatory proposals advanced in the Press and by lawyers are: the abolition of the requirement of unanimity in jury verdicts and the substitution of a majority verdict; the doing away with the examinations of talesman as to their "opinions" about the case; the abatement of the exemption abuse, and the improvement of the methods of selecting and drawing names for



the first jury lists. But the proposal which has met with most attention is that made by Judge Barrett, who presided over the McLaughlin trials and who has been deeply impressed with the need of jury reform. A scheme prepared by him for discussion by the New York bar contains these features: The appellate division of the Supreme Court is to appoint a special commissioner of jurors, who should be empowered to make a special jury list containing 2,500 names, all of leading men of affairs, bankers, merchants, etc. The men on this special list are to be exempted by law from all ordinary jury duty except that any justice of the Supreme Court may, upon the application of either party to a criminal case, order the drawing of the trial jury from among their number. This project involves the extension of the "struck jury" system by which grand juries are now selected. *The Home Journal* objects to this scheme on the following grounds:

"A very serious defect in the project is the permanent creation of a special class of citizens for the trial of the more important cases. Trial by jury, in its original and only genuine form, is *trial by the country*, and not by any special class of citizens, however distinguished. 'The country' can hardly be said to be fairly represented by a list containing only 'leading men of affairs'; mechanics, clerks, small tradesmen, and other classes of citizens can not be justly denied the right or privilege of trying fellow citizens accused of breaches of the fundamental conditions of social well-being. Nor would it be right to try a 'labor case' before a jury composed exclusively of wealthy men. Juries should be above suspicion of class bias; they should, in the true sense of the word, represent *the country*. Again, while it is true that the vices of the present jury system are most strikingly disclosed when applied to unusual cases, no reform is worthy of the name which does not deal with the root of the difficulty, and which does not tend to render trial by jury as such more perfect than it is. Justice and efficiency are needed in all cases and at all times, and any division of the cases or the interests involved into classes is sure to excite jealousy and resentment."

Other papers, in New York and elsewhere, warmly approve of Judge Barrett's project. We append a number of brief comments on it:

"Without doubt Judge Barrett's scheme is commendable and should be put into practise. It may be questioned, however, whether a very fruitful source of the failures and miscarriages of our administration of justice is not the requirement of unanimity. . . . If he had to secure half or a third or even a fourth, the difficulties of his task would become so great as to discourage him. If to Judge Barrett's project of a select panel were added the provision that a verdict might be found by some number of jurors less than the whole, the gain to public justice would be enormous."—*The Times, New York*.

"Judge Barrett's plan, as we understand, is not yet complete. He offers it merely as a working basis upon which to construct a satisfactory new system. The new system ought to include two provisions. Instead of offering temptations to specially selected good citizens to render jury service, it ought to compel all good citizens not exempt by law to do so, and secondly it ought to restrain the lawyers in the trickery and insolence they employ to make jury service distasteful and to exclude from the panels, as nearly as possible, every man of intelligence who respects himself. The evils incident to jury trial are mainly due to a shirking of jury service, which the courts could stop if they would, and to the abuse of their privileges by lawyers, which is another thing the courts could stop if they resolutely tried."—*The World, New York*.

"Such a classification of citizens would be quite as offensive as, and infinitely more mischievous than, the social classification of Four Hundred by the late Ward McAllister. Two distinct classes of jurymen—distinct in social position—would not only be offensive, but would scarcely meet the requirements of law respecting jury trials—the requirements of fundamental law and of usage that is accepted as the highest law. And who would decide whether a cause should be tried before a jury of the common people or a jury of the select? Would the State compel a defendant, against his protest, to have a jury from the latter class? Would the State, even in an unimportant case—a case of larceny, for in-

stance, with no sensational features—deny a defendant the right or privilege of being tried by the select? Would it do for the State to say that one defendant must be tried by a jury more respectable and of higher standing than the jury that was good enough to try another defendant? We think not, and Mr. Justice Barrett will probably come to the same conclusion if he keeps on thinking. Equality before the law is the essence of trial by jury."—*The Post, Washington*.

"There is no case so trivial that justice is not due the parties to it. If 'men of the highest standing' are necessary to secure justice in one cause they are equally necessary in all. The true method of jury reform is not to establish qualifications for jurors according to the amount of the interests involved in the case, but to secure on all juries the presence of honest and intelligent men, even, if in order to accomplish it, it becomes necessary to undertake the difficult task of compelling the performance of jury duty by 'leading merchants, leading bankers, and men of affairs.'"—*The Chronicle, Chicago*.

### THE COLOR LINE IN NEW YORK.

A NEW law for the protection of colored people in their civil and legal rights went into effect in New York a little over a week ago, the provisions of which render it a punishable offense for proprietors and employees to discriminate against any person in the matter of service at any hotel, restaurant, theater, bath, or any other public place. The original bill is said to have been drafted by Charles W. Anderson, a colored official who has a position in the office of the State Treasurer. Since the enactment of the bill into law through the signature of Governor Morton, Mr. Anderson and other colored gentlemen have been "testing" the new law by visiting fashionable hotels and restaurants which have always refused to serve colored people, and ordering meals or drinks. In some places they were properly treated in all respects, while in others the proprietors begged them to refrain from asserting their legal rights and cause ruin to the establishments. The opinion is freely expressed in the Press that some way will be speedily found to evade or circumvent this new law, and that the colored people will not advance their social position in New York by this attempt to invoke the statute law in their behalf.

**Legislation Powerless Against the High Social Decree.**—"This is very feather-headed legislation. By promoting its enactment and attempting to assert his supposed rights under it Mr. Anderson has entered upon an undertaking that is impossible of accomplishment. He succeeded in getting meals served to himself and his two colored companions at various restaurants, fashionable and otherwise, on Sunday last. The proprietors of the restaurants were aware of the passage of the law and did not propose to lay themselves liable to fine or imprisonment, but it is perfectly certain that this new law will not enable men and women of color to frequent Delmonico's or to obtain in theaters, hotels, parlor cars, and other public places the accommodations procurable by white persons. That question was settled long ago in the contests growing out of so-called civil-rights laws, and Mr. Anderson, we imagine, will presently retire in fatigue from his experiment. No legislation can establish a social relation which a law higher than all civil statutes declares to be forever impossible. Probably the restaurant keepers were not quite prepared for Mr. Anderson on Sunday. We presume that they will have little trouble in finding a way to receive him more to their satisfaction at his next visit.

"But the question raised anew by this law is of minor importance. The serious fact about the colored race is that here in New York, and we think in most other cities of the North, it is not only not improving, but is visibly going the other way. It is a matter of common observation that the Negroes of New York city are growing lazier and more untrustworthy from year to year. Some of them, perhaps not an undue proportion, are distinctly vicious, but the whole race, here and hereabout, is not making a hopeful use of its opportunities.

"Access to the privileges of fashionable restaurants and theaters on the footing of the most favored would be of no benefit to

the colored people. If Mr. Anderson wishes to improve their condition let him seek out some way of defending them against their besetting vices of idleness, vanity, and immorality. Let him point out to them that the example of colored men and women who are leading hard-working and honest lives is a better one for them to follow than that of the little jockeys from the race tracks, flush of money and flashy of clothes. Mr. Anderson does the colored race a direct injury by his foolish escapade. It harms them to put these notions into their heads. Indeed, a little abatement of the present tendency to forwardness, especially in public conveyances, would be wholesome and commendable. It is manifestly unwise for Negroes and mulattoes to be self-assertive and swaggering in places where Italians, Scandinavians, English, Irish, and Americans bear themselves with habitual quietness and humility."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

**Nothing but a Nine Days' Wonder.**—"Some indignant citizens are sending long letters to *The World* denouncing our new civil-rights statutes as 'a declaration by law of the right of Negroes and Chinamen to social equality with white people.' By taking this view of it they are only helping Republican politicians to fool Negro voters once again with invitations to a Barmecide feast of 'civil rights,' carefully prepared by lawmakers to be turned into ashes by the courts.

"One of these indignant citizens himself declares that 'the social domain to be invaded by this law is far beyond the reach of the legislative function.' If so, why bother about a mere '*brutum fulmen*' put forth by Republican politicians for no other purpose but to catch the votes of the most ignorant class of Negro voters? The authors of this statute know that similar laws, Federal and State, had been rendered futile by judicial decisions or by unwritten laws more potent than any administered in the courts. They would have been among the last to sanction any law really obliterating the social distinction between themselves and the Negroes or the weak and lowly of any race.

"As a matter of fact this new law leaves the managers of inns, restaurants, theaters, barber shops, and public conveyances as free as ever to 'freeze out' or openly reject any patronage which they may consider hurtful to their business, or make it harmless by supplying separate accommodations. It forbids and punishes only the superfluous folly of assigning race, color, or condition as a reason for refusing to entertain or serve an applicant or seat him among other guests. Under it the landlord, barber, or door-keeper can still manage to protect his patrons from unpleasant contact without giving any actionable reason for his discrimination.

"But the best safeguard against any permanently disagreeable consequences from this demagogic statute will be found in the good sense of the Negroes themselves. A decent and self-respecting colored man does not wish to thrust himself in where he is not welcome, any more than do other men of right instincts. The foolish law will be a nine-days' wonder and then be heard of no more."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

"It is the most comprehensive bill of its character on the statute books of any of the States. It appears to cover all the points likely to be involved in the efforts of Afro-Americans to be treated as other citizens in the matter of civil rights. . . . We have been surprised at the interest displayed in this measure by people outside of New York with whom we have come in contact during the past thirty days. We trust it will stand the test. There is no reason why we should not enjoy all the civil rights in New York that others enjoy, and if this bill helps on the result, as seems possible, we shall be under obligation to those who are responsible for it."—*The Age (Colored)*, New York.

"The law was unnecessary. The Constitution insures to the colored people every right which this new enactment provides, and existing statutes enable those rights to be forced. All sensible colored people recognize that any unfortunate condition of exclusion to which they may be subjected, however unjust, can not be combated or lessened by enactment, but that its cure must be left to time and to the good sense and mutual consideration of the intelligent of both races."—*The Eagle*, Brooklyn.

"There should be no discrimination under the law, but there is no denying the fact that racial antipathies still exist. This is so well known that self-respecting colored people take care to avoid all places where for any reason whatever they feel that they are not welcome. The new law will be of no benefit to such persons,

while on the other hand it may serve, by the manner in which it is used by others, to deepen prejudice and cause friction that was dying out. No matter what may be the feeling of proprietors, there can be no denial of the patent fact that there is a prejudice about associating in places of public resort with persons of color. Our Southern fellow citizens have commented caustically on this disposition. They say: 'You want the Negro in the South to have every privilege, political and social, but when he comes North he is ostracized and does not then receive the fair treatment he is accorded in the South.'—*The Journal*, Albany.

"The singular assertion is made in a New York newspaper that the attempt of a colored man to claim equal rights in hotels, restaurants, and theaters under an act just passed in New York State is an attempt by legislation to establish 'a social relation which a law higher than all civil statutes declares to be forever impossible.' This is nonsense. Social relations are not established by common carriers, innkeepers, or public entertainers. All that the New York statute does is to put in statutory form with an adequate penalty what is and always has been the common law. . . . This may be just. It may be unjust. On this particular point we do not now argue. This is the law. It always has been the law. Its denial is a grievous wrong. When, therefore, a colored man in New York last Monday under the law just cited entered hotels, restaurants, saloons, and theaters he was not seeking 'social equality' or protesting against 'social inequality'; he was after a plain, simple, ordinary article of bare justice, long denied to him in New York and still denied to him elsewhere."—*The Press*, Philadelphia.

#### WHAT THE WEST THINKS AND DEMANDS.

THE West—meaning the States west of the Mississippi—complains that its sentiments and ideas are misunderstood or misrepresented by the Eastern Press. The freedom with which charges of "fanaticism," "crankiness," and "ignorance" are hurled at the West is pointed out as the convincing proof of this misunderstanding. Efforts have been made to show that the West is as intelligent and honest as the East, and that in everything that goes to make up civilization the former is not inferior to the oldest Eastern State. Of course such sweeping indictments or defenses of vast sections possess little weight, but a real attempt to define the dominant and prevalent ideas of the Western States, when made by one with a good claim to represent those for whom he speaks, is of special value as teaching one half of the nation what the other half feels and thinks. Mr. J. K. Miller (*Arena*, June), undertakes such a presentation of Western views on current political issues, and the degree of his success can be determined only by his fellow Westerners. We pass over Mr. Miller's general remarks about the high character of the Western population, and come to his explanation of the "spirit of unrest and discontent" which he recognizes as widely pervading the section in question. We quote:

"Prominent among Western ideas, which seem to be regarded by the Eastern Press as dangerous financial heresies, the following may be enumerated: That the Government should pay its interest-bearing debt. That this debt, having been contracted when the money of ultimate redemption consisted of both gold and silver, to force its payment in either, at a greatly increased purchasing power, is a crime, black as treason itself. That the national banking system, so far from being the best system of paper currency ever invented by man, by its operation has demonstrated itself to be the most vicious and dangerous. That it is a part and parcel of the most gigantic, mischievous, and wicked scheme ever forced upon any nation. That it had its inception at a time when the country was in the throes of dissolution, when the men of the North confronted the men of the South in battle array, and the life of the great Republic hung trembling in the balance; a time when both North and South had agents abroad, seeking financial assistance; and when the influence of foreign capitalists would have made the Confederacy a success. That this wicked scheme was forced upon the country, at this critical period of its existence, as a substitute for the best system of paper currency ever devised, in spite of the protests of such



patriots as Lincoln, Stevens, Wilson, and hosts of others, as a necessary concession to conciliate the spirit of avarice and love of power which has ever been the most formidable obstacle in the way of human progress. That the debt which was created by the war, and evidenced by an abundant non-interest-bearing currency, was not only the direct means of saving the country, but that so long as it remained in the hands of the people, performing the ordinary functions of money, it was an actual blessing. That the conversion of this non-interest-bearing currency into interest-bearing bonds, in order to furnish to national banks a basis for their paper substitute, was in itself but a single and unimportant step in the great financial conspiracy which had been formed by the leading financiers of the world for the purpose of private gain at public expense. That the debt as represented by a non-interest-bearing paper currency, in the hands of the people, was in its proper shape, and was in the hands of the real public creditors, viz., the people who had rendered the services and furnished the supplies for which the Government had issued its notes; and that, both debtor and creditors being satisfied with this condition of affairs, the Western mind somehow fails to grasp any sufficient reason for what it deems the maudlin sympathy of the Eastern Press toward the so-called public creditors (bondholders) who have been permitted to speculate upon the country's necessities. That the subsequent contraction of the currency, with all its train of evils, was but another step in the same diabolical plot, and was forced upon the people against their expressed will and most vigorous protests. That the demonetization of silver, and destruction of its use as money of ultimate redemption, was one of the most important acts done in behalf of the conspirators, and in point of boldness and utter disregard of public will and of public interest generally, is in itself enough to brand its responsible authors not only as public enemies, as such terms are used in relation to our Government, but as enemies to mankind.

"A notion is widely entertained in the West, that money holds about the same relation to the practical operation of the industrial, manufacturing, and commercial affairs of a nation that steam does to the machinery it is designed to keep in motion; in other words that money is not merely the 'blood of commerce,' as it has been called, but is literally the motive power in modern civilization, without which even the wheels of Government would cease to turn; and that the power to control such an agent, for good or evil, should not be delegated to any class of individuals, as is done under the national banking system. While the Eastern Press is so worried over what it terms the fanaticism of the West, it may not be amiss to remind it that Western men are seriously alarmed at the general trend of recent financial events; that they are not blind to the bond-ridden condition of the people of European States, the only limit to whose bond burdens seems to be their power to pay interest; people who have long since abandoned hope of ever being able to pay the principal of their indebtedness, and are confronted with the prospect of being forever compelled to pay tribute to a bondholding aristocracy, in the form of interest."

Tired of the evasions and artful dodging of platform-builders and party leaders, Mr. Miller continues, the West is determined to procure the expression of the popular will upon the great financial questions, it being another popular notion in the West that no question of national import is so great or complex that it can not be safely submitted to the people in a frank and straightforward manner.

#### DID OUR FATHERS ESTABLISH BIMETALISM?

THE author of "Coin's Financial School," Mr. W. H. Harvey, and Congressman John De Witt Warner, one of the leading spirits of the New York Reform Club, which is now engaged in a "campaign of education" in the principles of "sound money," debate in *The Forum* (June) the historical question whether our forefathers, in establishing this Government, adopted bimetallism as the financial system of the country. Mr. Harvey argues in the affirmative, Mr. Warner in the negative. Incidentally other points in the silver controversy are touched, but the purpose of the writers is to settle the "basic facts" concerning the true Amer-

ican principles of currency. Mr. Harvey starts out with these positive statements:

"When our forefathers, whose memories are cherished and to whom we properly accord great wisdom, established this Government, they adopted a financial system that was believed by them to be founded on correct and scientific principles. What was it? It was bimetallism. But in what form did they establish bimetallism, and what with them did bimetallism mean?"

"1. It meant the mints' coining all the silver and gold that came free of charge, into money—primary money—both to be legal tender in the payment of any and all debts.

"2. The ratio was fixed between the two metals at 15 to 1; that is to say, the pure silver in the silver dollar was to be fifteen times the weight of the gold in the gold dollar. Or, to reverse the proposition, the gold in the gold dollar was to be one fifteenth the weight of the silver in the silver dollar.

"Thus, the mints were to be thrown open to the coinage into money of all the silver and gold that might apply, and the Republic was to rely on these two metals exclusively for its primary money.

"Why two metals? One—silver—would answer the purposes of the people—of the many; would become the medium of exchange of the middle and lower classes, and circulate to the pores of civilization. The other—gold—would be the money of the rich and would be used in the larger transactions of business. If to either, to which of the two metals did our forefathers attach the greater importance?

"To silver. This was to be a government of the people, with its organic laws, its financial policy, and its statute laws intended to promote the interest of the many, the poorer people. The study of history showed that the rich would take care of themselves, and that the selfishly rich were aggressive and were ever seeking to promote class-legislation intended further to enrich themselves. It was from this class-legislation that favored the few that our forefathers declared their independence, and in establishing the principles of republicanism they drafted a financial policy with other laws that were intended to counteract the influences of the selfish few and to be in the interest of the many. They, therefore, of the two metals, favored silver, the people's money.

"How did they favor it? They made it the *unit*—the thing in which gold was to be valued. . . . The mints were open to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals, and with the two at a commercial parity, either answered for use as money. The two combined became the measure of values for all other property. Gold was measured in silver; and property measured its value in the money quantity of gold and silver. This was bimetallism."

Mr. Harvey points to section 9 of the law of 1792 as the one which settled the question of the unit, in that it provided that each dollar or unit should be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar and should contain  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains of pure silver. This, he says, remained the law until 1873, when the silver unit was abolished, the gold unit substituted, and the mints were closed to silver. The whole free-silver argument, according to Mr. Harvey, rests primarily on this solid fact, which the gold-standard men have vainly sought to misrepresent and confuse.

Mr. Warner is not impressed with Mr. Harvey's statement regarding the intentions of our fathers. He flatly contradicts him on the unit question, writing as follows:



WILLIAM H. HARVEY.

"Our fathers in 1792 intended to establish neither 'bimetallism,' 'monometallism,' nor any 'metallism' whatever. They took things as they found them—gold and silver coins in circulation. Nor did they attempt to create a unit. They accepted as such unit the coin which was then in most universal use about them by commercial sanction alone, and arranged to make coins of the same value, by putting into them the proper amount of silver. And so far were they from the idea of creating a new standard that, as a matter of fact, they decreed that the coin they proposed to omit should be 'of the value of the Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current'—thus constituting *foreign* coin, at its commercial or bullion value, the actual standard by which the mint was to be governed. . . .

"The first coinage law was thus practically based on what we would now call silver monometallism—and foreign bullion was taken as the standard of value. And it so continued until the country became tired of it. The commercial ratio between silver time by and gold, perhaps correctly estimated at the time by Hamilton, had so promptly varied as to have left gold coins more expensive than those of silver of the same nominal value. The latter, therefore, were the ones which were used; and gold coinage, after repeated attempts to continue it at a loss, practically ceased.

"In Jackson's time, with the express purpose of basing our currency upon gold, and relieving us from the disadvantages of silver monometallism, the ratio was so changed as to make gold coins cheaper than silver ones, and thus to make gold the actual standard of our circulation. This drove silver from circulation—and, as to the American silver dollars, with the apparent approval of everybody who remembered ever having seen one. As to small change, however, gold was inconvenient, and hence the law was so changed as to depreciate the value of silver used in pieces of a half-dollar and under, and make it a losing speculation to export them for bullion. Intentionally and effectively, therefore, the standard of our coinage was then fixed on a basis of gold monometallism; and since that time silver has not been coined or used here except as subsidiary to gold."

According to Mr. Warner, we never had bimetallism in this country, and hence there can be no question of "restoring" any original American system.

**Rate of Woman's "Industrial Emancipation."**—A recent census bulletin deals with the increase of the number of women engaged in professional occupations since 1870, and the results brought out are very striking. While the increase in the number of men engaged in gainful occupations generally has increased only 76 per cent. between 1870 and 1890, the increase for women during the period is 113 per cent. In professional occupations women increased over 237 per cent., against 126 per cent. for men, while in trade and transportation the increase for women is 1051 per cent., against 156 per cent. for men. We reproduce the list which shows the contrast between the two periods in the spheres of professional occupations and certain departments of trade and transportation:

WOMEN EMPLOYED AS—	1890.	1870.
Actors.....	3,949	692
Architects.....	22	1
Artists and teachers of art.....	10,810	412
Authors, literary and scientific persons.....	2,725	159
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	46	....
Clergymen.....	1,235	67
Dentists.....	337	24
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	306	13
Engineers and surveyors.....	127	....
Journalists.....	888	35
Lawyers.....	208	5
Musicians and teachers of music.....	34,519	5,753
Government officials, Federal, State, and local.....	4,875	414
Physicians and surgeons.....	4,555	527
Teachers.....	245,965	84,047
Theater managers, showmen, etc.....	634	100
Veterinary surgeons.....	2	....
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	27,777	8,016
Clerks and copyists.....	64,048	7
Stenographers and typewriters.....	21,185	7
Saleswomen.....	58,449	2,775

**FIRST NEW WOMAN:**—"That ridiculous creature who lives next door to me actually kisses her husband good-by every morning before he starts to his business!" **Second new woman:** "How unrefined!" "It is worse than unrefined. It is ungentelemanly."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

## THE "NEW WOMAN'S" VIEW OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

ASSUMING that the "new woman" is a real and not a wholly imaginary being, and that her dissimilarities to the "old woman," the woman of the past, are striking and essential, "A Woman of the Day" has been trying to explain (in *The Saturday Review*, London) the changes which have taken place in woman's attitude toward love and marriage—changes which, according to her, show better than anything else the differences between the old and the new woman. How did the woman of the past regard love? The answer, as given by the "Woman of the Day," is as follows:

"In the good old days life moved on leaden feet, and love kept pace with it. A girl then embarked on her first passion with the firm conviction that it was going to last her lifetime, and as a result it frequently did. At fifty she was practically the same creature as at twenty, and the same love sufficed for both decades. She was faithful by nature as well as by obligation, and knew as little about her sensations as a cabbage does about its growth. Love was to her merely the antechamber to marriage, and the idea of pursuing it for its own sake never dawned upon her placid soul, wherein only known gods were deified and domestic ideals cherished."

After this brief and significant characterization, the new woman's attitude toward love is defined with some pains and elaboration. We quote:

"If a vein of romance runs through her—and the modern woman is often romantic tho never sentimental—love is still in her estimation the best thing in life, bearing, nevertheless, about the same relation to it as a fantasia does to an opera. To her it is a luxury, inessential tho delightful, bringing with it the keenest of human sensations and the most ephemeral. And this conviction of the poignancy and the evanescence of sexual affection lies at the very gate of desire, at once quickening it and quenching it. But that sublime faith in love which has been a living spirit in the soul of 'Eve throughout the ages' has gone down before the eyes that are at last unbandaged and the mind whose perceptions have been whetted by education into seeing life steadily and seeing it whole. In the love of the modern woman there is not a shred of illusion, tho it lacks neither subtlety nor intensity. Even at white heat she has never *l'air de croire à son bonheur* [the air of believing in her happiness]. For the difficulty of believing in her lover, which wrung the heart of Mariana and her sisters, has vanished before the much greater difficulty of believing in herself. As a matter of fact the instincts of fidelity are not in her. . . . As her nature blossoms it hungers for fresh food at every stage of its development—interests with a pulse in them—sensations with a bloom on them. How should the man of her maiden favor fulfil the need of her maturity? To every season its book and its bonnet; why not also its love?

"So at each renaissance of passion her spirit, drifting among the ghosts of disembodied kisses, has a faint foretaste of those yet to come. Nor is this the limit of her consciousness. With that realization of her nature's complexity comes the prescience that no one man will ever learn it thoroughly. Thus she moves among men, taking whatever seems good to her—from this man intellectual sympathy, and practical assistance from that. From one an idea, from another a caress, without, however, being prone to real affection in any sense of the word. The woman of culture is always reluctant to give any man a lien on her soul, and fearful of submerging the independence of the spirit in the contact of the flesh. Altho she may take love as an anodyne to deaden the *peine forte et dure* [heavy and harsh punishment] of thought, she shrinks from even a temporary abnegation of that intellectual attitude toward things which she has purchased at the price of her peace."

Two things, we are told, seem to be responsible for this cheapening of love, the decline of religious belief, and the spread of democratic ideas which have taught woman that she is an individual, with rights and liberties of her own. The writer does not sympathize with the new view of love; she thinks that woman is now following empty symbols and impotent divinities, and that



when she has "tasted the new wine of life, she will understand that the old is better." The woman of the future will voluntarily put on the "robe of self-repression" for "the benefit of the race" and the purity of her offspring, but this state can only be reached "through knowledge distilled over the fire of experience."

We now come to the new woman's view of marriage. The writer in *The Saturday Review* believes it to be unquestionably true that "the form of alliance called matrimony is waning in popularity." The reasons are stated as follows:

"Mothers with daughters find it difficult to get any man to take them to his bosom unless they are well endowed with beauty or dollars. The more eligible the bachelor, the less inclined he is to barter his freedom for a few chaste smiles and a little practised indifference. He has acquired expensive tastes and an aversion to self-denial which nothing short of a landed property lacking heirs is strong enough to overcome. And even with this inducement to marriage he is likely to postpone it till the adventures of adolescence have lost their savor. It is true that he may, after forty, become enamored of the matrimonial idea, but whether or not he puts it into effect will depend upon the balance both of his vitality and his fortune. The woman, again, is actuated by different considerations. She is handicapped at the start by her numerical superiority, and the consciousness that her 'pure and disinterested desire for an establishment' may fail of realization through sheer lack of opportunity to extricate herself from the herd of superfluous women. Added to this, the modern maid has thoroughly broken away from the belief that any husband is better than no husband at all. The reproach of spinsterhood has to a great extent passed away, and since it is now not only possible but profitable for women to work, many of them are more disposed to take up a profession than a partner for life. The critical faculty has, moreover, been quickened by education, so that the *demoiselle à marier* [marriageable girl] now bears little resemblance to the simpering innocent who accepted without question the man of her mother's choice. To-day, proposals of marriage are addressed to herself and answered by herself, and she is more prone to rejection than to acquiescence, for as a rule she is bent upon getting more out of marriage than there is in it."

Furthermore, the conjugal habits of England are eminently calculated, according to the writer, to render marriage unpopular. She says on this point:

"However much space may be at their command, husband and wife pass at last half their lives within the same four walls in an intimacy that violates every instinct of refinement in the woman and every feeling of decency in the man: What element of romance, what vestige of the beauty of love, can survive an association so close and so continuous? Take, for instance, the case of a marriage between the average Englishman and a girl who has all life's mysteries to learn. Granted that each loves the other and desires to preserve that affection. If the husband is a man of fine fiber, he begins by regarding his wife as a sacred thing, but the conjugal customs of this country soon sweep away all sense of her divinity both in his eyes and her own. Without their being actually conscious of it, this odious familiarity breeds contempt between them, and once that personal reserve is broken down on which self-respect is founded, love becomes a mere habit, or dies out of sheer disgust, according to the temperament of the two persons. The revolting character of this intimacy—which is not founded on any true conception of marriage—and its consequences are at the root of the modern woman's aversion to matrimony. In her horror of these habits she is apt to blame the institution, when the customs of the Teutonic race are alone responsible. There are still, however, young wives who are incapable either of analyzing the cause of their discontent or of establishing saner and sweeter relations in their homes. They feel that their marriage is a failure, but they do not know why, still less do they dream how only it might be made a success. So long as wives permit their husbands to come and go in their apartments without let or hindrance, just so long will marriage prove a failure, except in cases where natural absence of refinement prevents the inevitable friction."

The writer does not favor the abolition of marriage, but she believes that its practise ought to be amended and that the facilities for divorce ought to be increased.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Silver Question—"Got any change, John."—*Judge, New York.*

HE—"You see, the free coinage of silver would inflate prices." She—"Would it? Then you'd better let me have some money so I can get in some bargains at once."—*Life, Brooklyn.*

"Now," said one of the campaign managers to the candidate, "to start with, you, are a bimetalist." "Excuse me, I'm a trimetalist." "What do you mean?" "I propose to run this campaign on gold, silver, and brass."—*The Star, Washington.*

The subject which the young man now  
Is puzzled most upon  
Is not sixteen to one, but how  
Sweet sixteen may be won.

—*Journal, Kansas City.*

THE high-toned restaurants can endure the colored brother with more equanimity than the colored brother can the prices of said restaurants. *The Press, Troy.*

It is reported that the population of Parnassus has more than doubled since everybody in the United States who can hold a pen has taken to writing replies to "Coin's Financial School."—*The News, Chicago.*

BEFORE a young woman gives her hand in marriage to a young man she should assure herself thoroughly that she is able to support him.—*The News, Galveston.*

THE theory that women dress to please men receives a shock every time a woman appears in bloomers.—*The Globe, Atchison.*

"THE trouble with too many women," says the cornfed philosopher, "is that they regard the marriage ceremony mainly as a license to eat onions and wear ill-fitting clothes."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

PHILADELPHIAN—I am ready to die at any moment. Brooklynite—Don't they run the trolleys on a regular schedule in your town.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

If the "new woman" hopes to succeed she will have to behave like a perfect gentleman.—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

GADZOOKS—I tell you what it is, Congressman Trimmer is one of the most extreme bimetalists in the Democratic Party.

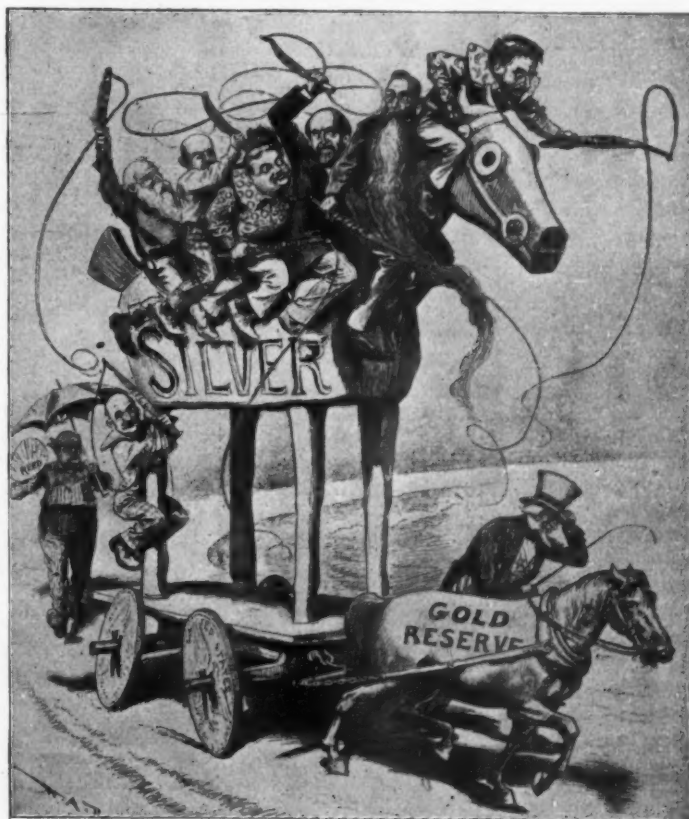
Zounds—How do you make that out?

Gadzooks—Easy enough; two or three years ago his speech was silver, while just now his silence is golden.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE Whisky Trust seems to be devoting all its facilities to the production of the fighting article.—*The Herald, Boston.*

THE latest Republican ticket—Benjamin Harrison and John Wanamaker—is exceedingly suggestive of shopworn goods and the bargain counter. *The Chronicle, Chicago.*

THE farmer this year is doubly taxed. He has to watch both the gold-bug and the potato-bug. "Grover and dollar wheat" have given American farmers buggy times all along the line.—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*



THE DEAD-HORSE PARTY.

Uncle Sam: "To hear them boys talk, you'd think it was their nag was doin' the work."

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## LETTERS AND ART.

## THOUGHTS ABOUT A NEW POETICAL DAWN.

THERE seems to be a growing tendency to discard any connection between the end of a century, or similar division of time, and the rise or decline of any particular era of literature. It happens, however, that the present century in nearing its close finds vacant the seats of some illustrious poets whose successors are not yet clearly in view. In this connection, we are reminded by Mr. Thomas Bradfield, in *The Westminster Review*, that "the old cycles are forever renewed, and it is no paradox that he who would advance can never cling too close to the past." Mr. Bradfield's article is entitled "Intimations of a New Poetical Dawn." The "intimations" here implied are not what the caption would suggest, namely, signs or promises of a great renaissance period of poetry, but are evidences of the past, as known to history, from which we may reason by analogy concerning the future. Mr. Bradfield thinks that from a consideration of former great literary epochs and the changes which attended their close we may gather some clew as to what may probably be in store for a new generation. To show the drift of his argument we quote, as follows:

"The poetical era, which may be said to have closed with the mature work of Tennyson and Browning, if not the most brilliant and imposing of the century, was certainly characterized by some of the most thoughtful and enduring work produced since its dawn. In advancing this opinion we are not forgetful of the fact that the Nineteenth Century may be regarded as one of the most glorious literary eras of this or of any country. . . . Altho it seems almost impossible to explain precisely the rise and flowering of these imaginative epochs, one feature does at least stand out prominently as preceding and accompanying them, and that is a certain awakening and activity of the human mind. With this awakening and activity are bound up the throes resultant upon great thoughts stirring to imposing movements—the consequence of injury too keenly felt or oppression too freely indulged—overturning outworn systems, and in place giving life and practical effect to a new order of ideas. Such a prelude to the recent noble outburst of song in this country was found in the wave of thought and feeling which swept over Europe at the end of the last century, and had its most notable social and political outcome in the French Revolution. The intellectual feature of this outburst recalls that more glorious efflorescence of the human mind in the Sixteenth Century—flower and fruit of the richest, most exuberant character—and which was accompanied by the discovery of new worlds—intellectual and spiritual no less than material. The remembrance of that great consummation of the outer life of our Europe, when, to adopt Carlyle's language, its 'chivalries, courtesies, humors, ambitions, what practical way of thinking, acting, looking at the world men then had, found their fitting embodiment in the works of Shakespeare, and his contemporaries, should enable us to understand more clearly the present and what may be regarded as the forces—or rather, we might say, spiritualities—that shall inspire and invigorate in the future that 'Saxondom now covering great spaces of the globe.'

"In, this attempt to discover what may be regarded as signs of a new literary dawn, it may be suggestive to imagine some enthusiastic admirer of the glorious dramas of the Elizabethan age, after fresh instances of the noble inspiration associated with the fame of Shakespeare had ceased to enrapture his contemporaries, longing for a new singer to charm and enlighten; and in his enthusiasm believing that he discerned in the early verse of Carew or Wither, of Quarles or Herrick the first notes of a music which, if it should not surpass the tones which had recently ceased, would supply some not inadequate substitute, and render the silence and the loss the world had sustained less marked and oppressive. But not until the close of the year 1629—the year of the publication of the hymn, 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity'—would any strains be heard which, if men had the prescience of the fabled wise, might have been divined as the first notes of a genius that would rise in some of its soarings as high as any of the great portents of the age just closed, and would

bestow upon posterity one of the sublimest creations of the human mind. Shakespeare and his era had passed away before this promise of Milton's greatness appeared, to be accompanied and succeeded by a race of writers in whom the poetic gift never rose into the loftier regions of imagination."

Mr. Bradfield suggests that if we examine carefully the teaching of the chief masters of song of the middle and latter parts of the century, we find common to them "a broad and massive insistence upon the greatness of man's individuality, with a profound recognition of the responsibility of existence."

"These [says he] are solid standpoints from which are to be resisted the inroads of spiritual and intellectual doubts agitating men's minds. Firm upon these—the greatness of man's individuality and the sacredness of his responsibility—the poet of the future may take his ground, and endeavor to evolve for his generation those social and political problems, whether industrial, domestic, or communistic, with which is bound up the mystery that connects earthly work with the Divine purpose. If these problems were not urgent in the past they are so now, and will be some of the most pressing with which the poet of the new era must grapple."

## WEAKNESS OF "MACBETH" ON THE STAGE.

IT will be remembered that Mr. John Foster Kirk, writing upon "Macbeth" in *The Atlantic* for April, said that this tragedy, despite its apparent supremacy as an acting play, has less attraction than "Lear," "Othello," or "Hamlet." Mr. Kirk ascribed this to the fact that one of Aristotle's requisites for a great tragedy is wanting in "Macbeth," and said: "It works by terror alone, and does not touch the springs of pity. It has no bursts and swells of pathos, no outpours of tenderness, no sweet dews of hapless love. Lacking these, it lacks charm."

A writer for "The Contributors' Club" of *The Atlantic* for June renews the subject of "Macbeth," and, while granting that Mr. Kirk has pointed out the chief reason for the play's lack of charm, says:

"But I have observed in 'Macbeth' a curious defect of dramatic construction, unnoticed, so far as I remember, in any analysis of the play. Theatrically its fourth act is weak. By all stage laws, this division of the drama should sweep on in crescendo, with due regard for the protagonists, whose action should never be permitted to flag. Now, the fourth act of 'Macbeth' opens with the caldron scene, in which the hero, it is true, speaks some of his best lines; yet the apparitions have the first place throughout, while, technically considered, the king remains 'up stage,' forced almost into the background. Scarce a third of the act is devoted to this scene, after which *Macbeth* appears no more. The murders in Macduff's castle are never represented; and the act is carried on by *Malcolm*, *Macduff*, and *Ross*, in a long scene which, tho poetically a masterpiece, deals with subordinate figures of the story. Its opening dialog, calling for little action, is usually condensed; and *Macduff's* grief, moving as it is, comes like an anticlimax after *Duncan's* murder and the banquet scene. One need only study the audience to perceive this. Its chief interest is in the fate of the guilty king and queen. But when the curtain falls, *Macbeth* has long been absent from the stage, while *Lady Macbeth* has not appeared at all. In reading the play, Shakespeare's digression from the main theme at its very turning-point may easily be overlooked. The persons of the drama do not stand before us, and we dwell upon the beauty of the lines. But at the theater this episodic fourth act of 'Macbeth' has a far slighter hold upon our attention than the corresponding one in 'Othello,' 'Lear,' or 'Hamlet,' where the absorbing motive is splendidly sustained."

AN address which Mr. Hall Caine recently made in London should have the effect of relieving "The Manxman" of the immoral suggestiveness with which it has been charged. "As a novelist," said Mr. Caine, "I must offer warning to those who, by divorcing literature from moral responsibility, unconsciously outrage conscience. Literature must obey the higher laws of morality. Books that shall live must be sound in their moral basis. A book that is unsound in its moral basis is bad art; it will die quickly."



## MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE IN LIFE'S TWILIGHT.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, one of the really greatest American women of the century, is quietly living on beyond the allotted age of threescore and ten, and from latest accounts the twilight of her life promises a long afterglow. Most of the year she spends in her Beacon Street home in Boston, her

Summers being passed in Newport, where she owns a villa. Mr. John D. Barry, writing for *The Illustrated American*, tells of a recent pleasant interview with Mrs. Howe, in which she said:

"I am very fond of Boston, but I confess, that to me it has not now the charm it had when I first visited it before my marriage. Then it was thoroughly Puritan in appearance; the people were serious and cultured and they lived according to the strictest code. Boston was then under the influence of the Transcendentalists, and the intellectual activity there was most



FROM THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

inspiring. And then, that great group of literary men who lived there at the time! I can hardly realize now that I knew them! They are all gone."

Mrs. Howe thinks that while Boston is not less literary than it used to be, New York is more literary. She has lived in Boston half a century. It may not be uninteresting here to glance at Mrs. Howe's biography. She was born in New York City in 1819. Her father, who came of old New England stock, was a wealthy merchant, of the firm of Prince, Ward, & King. Four of her ancestors were governors of Rhode Island. On her mother's side she comes of Southern blood. Her mother was a grand-niece of Gen. Francis Marion, and that is how Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is Mrs. Howe's nephew, gets his name. When she married Dr. Samuel Howe, of Boston, she went there to live. Her literary work up to that time consisted of translations and reviews of the poems of Lamartine, Goethe, and Schiller. In fact her literary life would be quite unimportant but for the production of that noble and stirring poem, "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic," which was written during the Civil War and is generally acknowledged to have done much at the time to re-inspire the North with courage and enthusiasm. When asked by Mr. Barry how she happened to write it, she replied:

"It was the result of a visit that I paid to Washington, in, I think, 1863; this brought me in direct contact for the first time with the war, and I really thought I saw the glory of the coming of the Lord. I was staying at Willard's Hotel, and early in the morning, just before dawn, in the gray dusk, I got up out of bed and without striking a light, I scrawled the poem on a piece of paper. I often used to do this, and the next morning, while I still remembered the verses, I would copy them off. One of my friends now has the 'original scrawl' of the 'Battle Hymn.' It is almost indecipherable; if I hadn't copied it the day after it was written, I should probably have lost it."

The "Battle-Hymn" has, for some cause, lost the popularity that once attended it, altho at the time of its publication it seemed destined to become a lasting national anthem.

Mrs. Howe's most effective work, aside from this, has been in the field of abolitionism and in the cause of woman-suffrage. She was closely associated with Garrison, Sumner, Phillips, Parker, Higginson, and others of that band of Boston men who did so much to destroy slavery. It was her husband who suggested the famous joint discussion between Abolitionists and Slaveholders, in which Gen. Robert Toombs figured. She firmly believes that while the woman-suffrage cause has progressed slowly, "like the growing of the grass," it will eventually triumph.

## AFTER-CAREERS OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

WILL the fact that the percentage of marriages among less highly educated women is greater than among university-trained maidens result in keeping girls from places of superior instruction? The old order of home-training by private-governess education is passing away, and, we are told by Alice M. Gordon, in *The Nineteenth Century* for June, that "many harassed parents are now asking whether the new schemes for the higher education of women are entirely satisfactory;" that the alert mother and practical father of daughters want to know "what future does a university education open out for women? and how much or how little do girls benefit by devoting some of the brightest years of their young lives to acquiring a higher education than was attained by their mothers and grandmothers?" The writer then appends some valuable statistical information about the after-careers of university women. The total number of ex-students whose after-careers are mentioned amounts to 1,486, these being from Girton, Newnham, Somerville Hall, Halloway College, and Alexandra College. Of this number, 680 are engaged in teaching, 208 have married, 11 are doctors and medical missionaries, 2 are nurses, 8 are in Government employment, 1 is a bookbinder, 1 is a market-gardener, and 1 is a lawyer. The others are engaged in diverse occupations which can not be classed as definite careers. In commenting upon these facts, the writer says:

"In former days marriage, teaching, and philanthropy were the principal professions that were open to women. The careful study of the reports published by the women's universities will, I think, incline parents to question if a university training has yet succeeded in opening the doors of any other profession. A few exceptionally gifted women have entered the medical profession, and a very few (as we can gather from the statistics published) have become workers in other fields, such as bookbinding, market-gardening, etc. But with these very few exceptions nearly all ex-students are engaged in teaching or are preparing to teach, and therefore it would seem that unless a girl has some special capabilities of mind and brain, which combined with a power of organization, will place her at the head of the teaching profession after her training at the university is completed, she can not, *at present*, hope that the years and the money devoted to her higher education will do very much for her in enabling her to enter upon a money-earning career in the future. . . .

"It is, of course, in these days of progress an open question, that must be decided according to each woman's individuality, whether marriage is to be considered an achievement or a 'come down;' but mothers will be prudent if they realize that, on the whole, the statistics, so far as we can judge at present, do not lead one to the conclusion that marriage is either desired or attained by the majority of very highly educated women. There are some notable exceptions, which will readily suggest themselves, and doubtless many of the other students whose names are upon the list of those who are still 'in maiden meditation fancy free' will marry eventually. But it must be remembered that education has, in most cases, this very valuable result: it does make women more fastidious in their choice, and as university training, at any rate, enables many of them to earn their living more or less by teaching, it obviates the necessity of their having to rely on matrimony as a means of support, and therefore prevents many early, uncongenial, and improvident marriages."

So, if 680 of the ex-students mentioned are engaged in teaching, and only 208 can be traced as having yet married, according to the law of averages, if a daughter is sent to one of the universities she is more likely to become a teacher than a wife. The writer thinks it is a question if the kind of training that girls receive at these universities does not, on the whole, incline them to look upon the prospect of married life as a rather dull and unintellectual career. She closes by saying:

"All women would be glad to marry their ideal hero; but heroes are scarce, and the average man who proposes marriage to the average girl can at best offer her no wider prospect than a

round of careful housekeeping, motherhood, and thrift; and it must be doubted if, taking all things into consideration, a university training is adapted for developing these homely and prosaic virtues. But tho the development of the higher education of women has not opened any new profession for women, it has most undoubtedly succeeded in enlarging the sphere of the old ones, and teaching, secretarial, and charitable work must benefit greatly by being undertaken by well-educated instead of superficially accomplished women; and there is food for reflection in these wise words of the Principal of Somerville College, Oxford: "The wider interests, the larger outlook on life which students gain in their college life, and the trained intelligence which they can bring to bear on their work, whatever it is, are of unspeakable value in any sphere, small or large."

### HOW TO MEND OUR BAD ARCHITECTURE.

THE modern architect deserves our hearty sympathy. Brought face to face with conditions not dreamed of by his classic or medieval predecessors, he is nevertheless expected to follow the general lines laid down by them in the development of his art, and any attempt at innovation is frowned upon. Tho a wealth of new material is placed at his disposal, conservatism forbids him to use it except in ways suited alone to older and far different materials, and even leads him sometimes to shape it in imitation of something else. Meanwhile he takes refuge in talk about high art, and in lamentation over the hampering conditions of modern commercial and domestic life. Now comes M. Sorel in the *Revue Scientifique*, May 25, and tells him that he is all wrong. The masterpieces of architectural work are masterpieces not because they conform to some ideal rule, but because of the hearty cooperation of the workmen that erected them and the spirit and zest that they threw into their task: a spirit sadly wanting in much modern work, as every employer and overseer can testify. Says he:

"Two principles confront each other in esthetics. According to the ancient conception of the academies the Beautiful is a quality independent of the circumstances of its production; we must seek its manifestations in all times and form a museum of masterpieces without stopping to learn its history.

"Now, however, every one acknowledges that art should be studied historically; each great artistic manifestation forms a system by itself. In it, decoration is inseparable from construction; it is traditional; its works can not be separated from needs, desires, and climatic conditions.

"The study of the Egyptian and Assyrian civilizations has served to make this principle clear, because their productions can not be judged by comparison with Greek works; they stand by themselves and can not be separated from their environment."

After considering carefully, first Egyptian and then Greek art, and showing that in neither was there that effort to reduce beauty to a mathematical formula, that is characteristic of modern times, M. Sorel lays down his main principle as follows:

"The vivifying principle of art resides in combination; it is for this reason that constructions in wood have always so much charm, even when their dimensions are moderate. Great constructions of iron usually leave a cold impression on the spectator; it is impossible for him to appreciate the science of calculators. He can judge only of intelligence of mind, manifested in combination: the cross-bars of a balustrade are always the same! There is nothing that is less interesting.

"Buildings erected prior to the last century offer, almost always, remarkable combinations. This is because construction was then entrusted to bodies of workmen who had gone to the bottom of the theory and practise of their trades, who had traditions, and who possessed in a high degree a taste for careful work. Since the Sixteenth Century, the trades have degenerated; art has felt the effects; certain skilful artists have sometimes saved appearances by happy personal ideas, but the system was almost ruined by the last century; to-day there remains hardly more than the memory of it.

"Then, the body of workmen were in the habit of working to-

gether, so that their cooperation produced the intelligible systematization of forms. Having each a life of his own, they gave to the work a character at once unified and multiple, something like a living being. . . .

"The systematization of forms in architecture does not come from the subordination of a mechanical workshop to a single thought, embodying a formula; it comes from the intelligent cooperation of people who know how to work together. This is why the unity of a work can not be expressed by mathematical relations—it is of a moral order.

"Engineers (unfortunately very few) who seek for cooperation in their workshops, find, almost always, their workmen disposed to give them devoted aid. I may say as a fact of personal observation that this aid is extremely valuable. . . .

"The poverty of iron constructions seems to disgust even those who build them; it has often been remarked that modern engineers have only slight care for the preservation of their works; they neglect the most elementary precautions for making them last; few of them protect their work even from infiltration and rust. Never have we seen builders with so little interest in their work."

M. Sorel now proceeds to consider what we must do to get architects and architecture out of this bad state. He shows the way by contrasting two modern schools of French architecture, and points his remarks by referring to concrete examples:

"There is, near the Trocadero, a building that astonishes me every time I pass it: the Lighthouse Department was planned by a professor of architecture who has passed his life in preaching reason, harmony, and the practise of good construction! It is difficult to meet with a greater number of contradictions in a smaller space. This is because with M. Reynaud all architecture was dominated by the use of traditional forms, while with M. de Baudot the progress of the art depends on new combinations by which the mind asserts itself in the employment of materials. The first occupied himself only with the production of arrangements having an air of propriety; while the second had in view progress and the renewing of his art.

"In all the history of art we find always two tendencies; one attaches itself to traditional symbolism and can never give rise to progress—tho often producing beautiful isolated works; the other regards conformity of means to the end to be attained, and causes all progress. . . .

"To-day a true reform is taking place; we are beginning to make in medieval architecture arrangements calculated to set in motion the hitherto stagnant current. . . . but, curiously enough, while artists make conscientious efforts to return to the ways of good and rational construction, symbolic and traditional foolishness is perpetuated in industry. The people who ought to show the artists the scientific forms proper to their materials are occupying themselves with copying drawings. Near my lodgings, they are building over the Seine a great iron bridge, and they are placing on the piers great, coarse women blowing coach-horns!

"One of the great difficulties of reform lies in these evil tendencies; the artist does not find among the technical workmen the aid that the masters of the Middle Ages found in the guilds.

"This comes from the bad system of teaching adopted in our schools; this system reminds me of the old methods in medicine. A century ago the physician was above all a natural philosopher, applying *a priori* ideas, in all sorts of ways, to the great detriment of the patients. To-day the physician does not pride himself so much on being strong in logic and metaphysics; but he has studied anatomy and physiology and is familiar with morbid processes. It is the materialistic point of view that has renovated medicine.

"In the engineering schools, on the contrary, we continue to place ourselves at the idealistic point of view; we fill our students with abstractions and formulæ (quite often devoid of reality). Instead of this, we need artisans who, while they know enough of design to give graphic expression to their combinations, understand that these combinations should be, at the outset, formed really and materially."

M. Sorel now proceeds to show how in the works of his favorite architect these principles are being carried into practise, so that he has no doubt that the germs of progress are everywhere; it merely remains for them to fall on fertile ground. After indi-



cating some of what he regards as the coming methods of construction, such as the use of light combinations of steel and cement instead of heavy stone, the free employment of tiles, terra-cotta, etc., he closes as follows:

"We are then in possession of new means and fertile principles of combination; the artist can find in industry means for renovating construction and renewing art.

"Everything leads us to think that this transformation will take place quickly—as other artistic revolutions have taken place—if the public will not think itself obliged to criticize everything that the masters of sacred routine have not approved, and if official bodies will not systematically hold themselves aloof from everything that scientific investigation shows to be desirable in the construction of edifices."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### TOLSTOI AND THE CENSORS.

THE censors rule writers and journalists with an iron hand in Russia, and few dare oppose them. But they are not almighty; they are forced to remain within certain limits even in "darkest Russia," for public opinion, if expressed unanimously, can not be disregarded even by the Government of an autocrat. One of the bogies of Russian censors is Count Leo Tolstoi. He writes what he pleases, and his popularity is such that the censors are anxious to avoid a conflict with him. A writer in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Whenever Count Leo Tolstoi is about to publish a new book, the censors shake in their shoes. He is the most popular and most respected of Russian writers of the day, and great caution must be exercised in handling his works. The question is not only—'What will Russia say?' but also: 'What will Europe think of us if we are too strict with him?' The latter reason was probably the cause that Alexander III. once declared his intention to exercise the censorship over Tolstoi's works in person. The immediate cause, however, was that the 'Kreutzer Sonata' was to appear in a new Russian edition, and the censors, after mature deliberation, refused permission to publish the edition. Tolstoi's energetic spouse then proceeded to St. Petersburg and obtained an audience with Czar Alexander III., who promised to look over the book, assuring the Countess that he would be very gentle in his exercise of the censorship. Shortly after that Tolstoi wrote a treatise entitled 'The Kingdom of God is with You,' a work which the censors regarded as very dangerous. As it would not have been proper to again approach the Czar, and as the censors would undoubtedly stop the treatise from reaching Alexander III. unless it was presented to him by some influential person, Tolstoi sent the work abroad to be published. How the new Czar stands in the matter is not yet known. We must wait until Tolstoi again writes something 'suspicious.' The censors were very glad when 'Master and Man' was published, as the novel contained nothing objectionable. The uncertainty with regard to the views of the present Czar oppresses the family of the Count not a little. When some one in uniform comes near the mansion at Jasnaja Polyana, they fear that it may be a police officer bearing some disagreeable order for Papa Tolstoi. Tolstoi, however, smiles at the fears of his family; he fears neither the police nor the orders of the court."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE STRANGE STORY OF A RARE BOOK.—In the June number of *Good Words*, the editor tells the story of a rare book. Mr. Bryce, the Glasgow publisher, was asked by the late Mr. Crowther, of Manchester, to republish an old Seventeenth Century volume called "Essays on Several Subjects, written by Sir Thomas Pope Blount. London, 1691." It was believed by Mr. Crowther that there were only two other copies in existence—one in the British Museum and the other in the Bodleian Library. Thinking, however, that Mr. Crowther might be mistaken, Mr. Bryce advertised, and after the lapse of several weeks he received notice that one could be had for 18 6d. But the most curious part of the story has yet to be told. When the volume came Mr. Bryce hurried to compare it with that of Mr. Crowther, and to his delight he found it equally perfect, except that the Contents pages were wanting. "On further examination he discovered that there were duplicate Contents pages in Mr. Crowther's copy! So that the mistake made by the binder of these two volumes in 1691 was now rectified by the chance coming together of the two once more—the copy in which the Contents pages had been omitted and the copy in which the missing pages had been placed!"

### TENNYSON WITH PIPE AND SHAG.

THE author of "Dodo," Mr. E. F. Benson, regrets the prevailing tendency to lay bare and dissect the private lives of great authors. He tells us so in *The Herald*, New York, of June 16, and by way of illustrating in detail the ugliness of the custom, he proceeds to blow away from Charles Lamb, Tennyson, Shelley, Browning, and other enshrined figures the illusory glamour through which the world sees them. He thus sketches the late Laureate:

"Lord Tennyson was often very rude to his guests. He did not throw soup at the waiter, but he dropped it all over his own waistcoat. He used to smoke the vilest tobacco in short clay pipes, and, unless we make a determined effort to forget this distasteful habit, the smell of that most virulent shag will hang like a fetid veil between us and the divinest lyrics in 'Maud' and 'The Princess.' The women of his dream came to him, not walking delicately over the short-cropped turf of the Summer island, when the Sun cut the rim of its marriage ring at evening or at morning, nor when the austere stars looked down from a bare heaven, but through the smoke-laden atmosphere of that low-roofed study, coughing involuntarily and painfully at the acrid tobacco smoke. The rooks which he heard calling 'Maud' as evening was falling, called across the table littered with stale dottels of pipes and broken cutties.

"It is, however, only fair to say that the late laureate disliked this terrible raking up of personal details as much as any one. He used to thank God that he knew nothing of the life of William Shakespeare. He lamented that authors were cut up like pigs. He knew that he would be cut up like a pig, and he again thanked God that nobody could cut up Shakespeare like a pig. Long may this inability continue!"

### THE GENIUS OF MAETERLINCK.

MR. ZANGWILL tells us (in *The Cosmopolitan*) that Maurice Maeterlinck's recent visit to London has given concreteness to the slowly gathering rumor of his fame; that next after Ibsen to "arrive" in "the international go-as-you-please end of the century literature," and but a few years ago regarded as the most exotic of modern novelists, he is already "an established fact in the light of the later dawnings of Hauptmann, and Sudermann, and Strindberg." M. Maeterlinck's brief stay in London was made in connection with the production of several of his plays. Mr. Zangwill says:

"The presence of the dramatist caused such a run upon his plays that eminent English critics with rusty French were at their wits' ends to purchase copies. Yet they might have spared their pains, for, in accordance with the spirit of these strange, dream-like dramas, the lines were spoken with such measured stateliness that the performances might have served as lessons in French. The most ambitious play of Maeterlinck's that has been seen in England—'Pelléas et Mélisande'—was given with decorations that recalled the *mis en scène* of Shakespeare's time, a background of canvas, apparently covered with palette scrapings, serving for a forest, and the same with two chairs for an apartment in a castle. A green gauze, veiling the whole front of the stage, was intended to suggest the dream-like atmosphere of the play, which, however, being in drama what Burne-Jones's pictures are in art, would have gained vastly by a beautiful Burne-Jonesian representation of the no-man's-land in which the scene is laid. But despite the bareness of the setting, the beauty of many of the passages entranced the audience, and Mlle. Marthe Mellot, curiously reversing the Shakespearian usage, played the male Pelléas with a virile passion that no actor of our day has surpassed. . . . Tho there is a love-scene in this play as beautiful as anything in 'Romeo and Juliet,' Maeterlinck has no pretensions to be the Belgian Shakespeare, as M. Rimbaud incautiously christened him, not even a Ghent Shakespeare, or a 'Shakespeare for marionettes.' He is no more a Shakespeare than he is the 'pitiable mental cripple' of Max Nordau's denunciation. He is more like a Belgian Poe. But in this late day of dramatic art, when everything seems to have been done, it is no small achievement to have invented a new genre."

## THE LAST PORTRAIT OF POE.

AT the head of an article on "Poe in New York," in *The Century* of October last, is a portrait "from a daguerreotype owned by Mr. Robert Lee Traylor." A foot-note says:

"This daguerreotype, made by Pratt of Richmond, was presented by Poe, a short time before his death, to Mrs. Sarah Elmira (Royster) Shelton, whom he had engaged to marry. It is believed to be his last portrait."

As a great deal of interest attaches to everything connected with Poe, something of the history of the supposed last picture ever made of the poet, as related by Mr. Thomas Dimmock in *The Century* for June, will be entertaining. Mr. Dimmock thus tells what he knows of this portrait:

"During the Christmas holidays of 1854-55, I was walking down Main Street, Richmond, when my attention was attracted by a picture in the show-case of a daguerreotypy, bearing this inscription: 'Edgar Allan Poe—taken three weeks before his death.' I immediately climbed to the studio, and asked for further information, which was cheerfully given by Mr. Pratt.

"'You know, of course,' said he, 'that the early part of Poe's life, as well as the last months of it, was spent in Richmond. I knew him well, and he had often promised me to sit for a picture, but had never done so. One morning—in September, I think—I was standing at my street door when he came along, and spoke to me. I reminded him of his unfulfilled promise, for which he made some excuse. I said, 'Come upstairs now.' He replied, 'Why, I am not dressed for it.' 'Never mind that,' said I: 'I'll gladly take you just as you are.' He came up, and I took that picture. Three weeks later he was dead in Baltimore.'

"Being satisfied then—as I am now—that Mr. Pratt told the truth concerning his daguerrotype, I at once offered to buy it; but naturally enough he declined to sell what, even then, was of considerable value. He told me, however, that he had made an excellent copy for the lady to whom Poe was engaged (not mentioning her name), and would make me one if I so desired. He did so, and this copy is now in my possession, in perfect preservation, after forty years. It is in every respect, so far as I am capable of judging, quite as good as was the original; but it is not the original, nor, I am inclined to think, is that of Mr. Traylor. Where the original now is, I do not know; but whoever examines it, or a good copy, closely, will see that the picture is not such a one as Poe would be likely to give to the lady of his love. The dress is something more than careless. The 'stand-up' collar is turned down over a loosely tied cravat; the high-cut waistcoat, with a sprig of evergreen in the buttonhole, is buttoned at the top, but is open nearly all the way down, and into the space thus left a white handkerchief is thrust, as if to conceal the crumpled linen. The coat is thrown back from the shoulders in rather reckless fashion, and the whole costume, as well as the hair and face, indicates that the poor poet was in a mood in which he cared very little how he looked. Moreover, Mr. Pratt gave me distinctly to understand that the copy for Poe's lady-love was made after his death, and at her request; and I so understood that the original had never been out of Pratt's possession. Doubtless he made several—perhaps many—copies after mine; but I am quite certain of the genuineness and fidelity of my own."

The picture here spoken of by Mr. Dimmock has, we are told by the editor of *The Century*, since been presented to The Players' Club of this city.

## MODERN SPANISH NOVELS.

IT is asserted by a German critic that the Spanish novel stands at present in the front rank of modern literary development. This critic has just finished a series of articles in the *Berlin Nation* on the subject of Spanish fiction. He reviews the past greatness of the Spanish novel in the times of the romances of chivalry, of "Don Quixote," and of the "picaresque" school which "Gil Blas" imitated, and describes its decay in the Eighteenth Century and the first half of the Nineteenth. Doña Cecilia Böhl de Faber, better known by her pen-name of Fernan Caballero, was the first to bring the novel back from a fifth-rate imitation

of the French to its old traditions of native Spanish lifelikeness. She was followed by a great body of notable writers, of whom only the foremost are fully described. As to the shortness of the time within which this work has been done, the writer says:

"All this brilliant development begins with the years from 1860 to 1870, and it is hardly an accident that it follows almost exactly on the end of Queen Isabella. Unpleasant as political relations may have been since then, it is yet certain that the fresh tho raw air has been extraordinarily favorable to the healthy growth of a new literature."

Of Don Pedro A. de Alarcón it is said that he is a thorough artist, publishing no work that is not finely finished. His "Sombrero de Tres Picos" [The Three-Cornered Hat] is "equal to Cervantes in his best moods." Don Juan Valera's "Pepita Jimenez," one of the most popular of Spanish novels, is "simple in plot but admirable in the development of character." Padre Luis Coloma, a Jesuit, is notable for his "Pequeñeces" [Little Things], a satire on Madrid society, which is said to have had more written about it than any other book of modern times. Doña Emilia Pardo Bazan, a native of Galicia, has done remarkably good work in depicting the life of her mother-province. Of "La Hermana San Sulpicio" by Amando Palacio Valdés, another native of Northern Spain, the reviewer says, "I know few books that can be read through from the first line to the last with such satisfaction." Those whom Leopoldo Alas calls "the Spanish novel's two pillars of Hercules," J. M. de Pereda and Benito Perez Galdos, are described at greater length. The writer says of Pereda:

"Pereda is the truest successor of Fernan Caballero. He stands on her shoulders, but he is notably greater than she. . . . He is indeed an author who can hardly count on a great popularity outside Spain; I believe it to be impossible to translate any book of Pereda. A great part of his books is written in the Asturian dialect, because there is much conversation in them, but he is also so exquisitely Spanish that he would lose his chief charm in any other garment. Pereda was the first who wholly freed the Spanish language from its academic and conventional fetters. Even Fernan Caballero herself is still partly restrained by these. The split between the spoken and the written style was as deep in Spain as it is even now among us, and Pereda was the first who had the courage to speak the language of common life, a path in which Galdos has followed him with still greater success."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NOTES.

THE announcement that Mr. Kipling is about to return to India is exciting a great deal of interest. It is generally regarded as a wise thing for him to do, for it is impossible that even such a genius as he is should long be able to reproduce the mystic spirit of India while living in Brattleboro, Vt. No person should ever be long absent from his proper milieu. If Mr. Kipling were to remain here much longer he would be in danger of taking up American instead of Indian themes; and, in fact, he has already promised a volume of American stories. These are bound to be extremely clever; but who wants any more American stories? We all know as much as we care to about the American railway striker and the backwoods; and what we really want is to be taken into the mysterious silence of the *rukh* and out upon the walls of Agra and among the Babus and bazaars.—*The Bookman*.

*The Literary World*, Boston, thinks that in "The Adventures of Captain Horn," Mr. Stockton is not in the line of his best work. It says: "Mr. Frank R. Stockton's genius, it seems to us, lies essentially in the writing of short stories. Whenever he has essayed a longer and continuous fiction it has proved more or less a failure—protracted, tame, and even what would seem impossible to the readers of this crisp, vivid one-numbered tales—wearisome. 'The late Mrs. Null' was irreverently styled by many 'The Late Mrs. Dull.' The many characters bored one to distraction, and nothing could be harder reading or less stimulating to the humorous sense than 'The Hundredth Man.' It would seem as if in essaying fiction on a larger scale Mr. Stockton warred against some law of his being, which revenged itself by contravening all his intentions."

IN a brief review of "The Letters of Celia Thaxter" (Houghton) *The Dial* says: "We heartily wish the book might fall into the hands of every American woman. The dainty book, with its enforced graces and dignities of phrase and sentiment, is replete with the fine and gentle spirit of womanliness—old-fashioned womanliness, which we firmly believe (with all deference to 'new and improved' ideals) to be humanity's moral crown and jewel, and the tap-root and original of the social virtues. A fine and true verse is that of the Koran: 'A son wins paradise at his mother's knees.' The letters range from 1856 (when the writer was in her twenty-first year) to 1894, the year of her death."



## SCIENCE.

## THE MENDACITY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

**E**XACT as a photograph, and similar expressions, are constantly heard. Yet it appears that a photograph is not always true; it may tell a lie with a very straight face, as we saw in a recent article quoted in *THE DIGEST*, where the effect of smoke in creating an artificial perspective was described. Not only may a photograph be made to convey a false impression, but, owing to the optical properties of lenses, it can never be made to tell the exact mathematical truth about the proportions

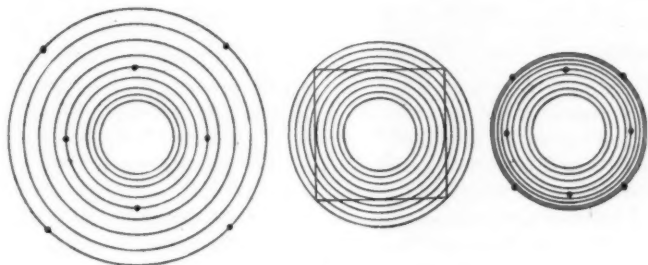


FIG. 1.

and dimensions of any object that it portrays. Its faults and limitations in this regard are set forth by Chapman Jones in *The Photographic Times*, June. We quote a portion of his article below:

"Truth in photography may be conveniently considered under two heads, namely, truth in outline and truth in gradation (or light and shade). The first is much more easily dealt with than the second. Distortion of outline in photography must be due either to the lens, the sensitive surface, or the medium (the air) between the object and the sensitive surface. Any effect due to the air is visible when looking at the object, and not being of photographic origin may be passed by. The lens and the plate may each produce distortion because of its inherent qualities or because of its position.

"The main if not the only distortion due to the lens is commonly called 'curvilinear distortion,' but this term is itself untruthful, for it conveys a very imperfect and generally a false idea of the effect. Certainly this distortion produces curvature of lines in the image that are straight in the object when these lines are in certain positions, but this, tho perhaps usually the most obvious effect, is only one of the minor results. This distortion consists in a displacement of the image which increases as the distance from the center increases, and is *toward* the center if the diaphragm is in front of the lens, and *from* the center when the diaphragm is between the lens and the plate. The effect is illustrated in Fig. 1.

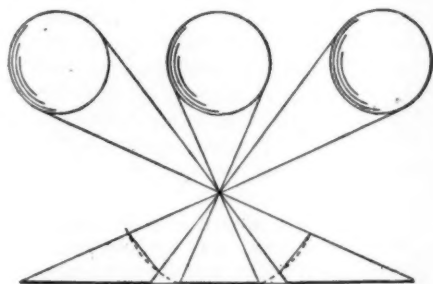


FIG. 2.

wrong place. The curving of the lines of the square is a necessary result of this displacement, and the positions of the corners and the middles of the sides of the square in the two outer figures are shown by dots. . . .

"The position of the lens is the point of view, and if this is too near to the object 'violent perspective' results. If a man sitting on the ground with his legs stretched toward the camera is photographed in such manner that his boot soles appear larger than his body we have distortion, tho the rules of plain perspective are rigidly observed in the picture. By removing the camera to a greater distance, the representation of the boots will be reduced

in size to a greater degree than the rest of the picture, but the distance at which distortion disappears can never be certainly fixed. It is, and must ever be, a mere matter of opinion, and the only question to be asked is, whether the photograph 'looks right.' The nearer part of any object must be represented on a larger scale than a more distant part; if this difference is larger than what we have become accustomed to, it is a false representation. It is false merely because it is a condition that we are not used to, and therefore produces a false impression. In seeking to determine the point of view that shall be free from this evil, one should be guided by the opinion of liberal-minded persons who are well educated and practised in some one of the pictorial arts, just as, if one were seeking for the best interpretation of a Greek passage, a scholar learned in the language and accustomed to it would naturally be consulted.

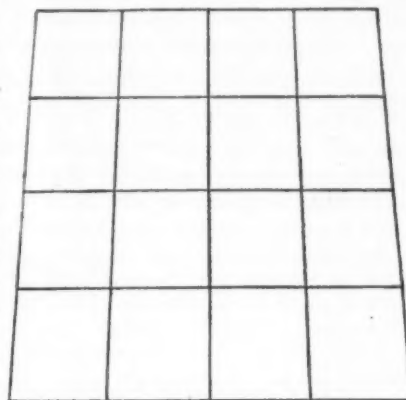


FIG. 3.

"Distortion or falseness due to the plate may be observed strikingly when a spherical object is depicted near the margin of the field of a wide-angle lens. Because the plate is flat and therefore the light impinges upon its edges obliquely, every object that is not at the center of the field has its image elongated in the direction of radii drawn from the center of the field (see Fig. 2), and the image of a spherical object is therefore drawn out into an egg-shaped figure. At a considerable angular distance from the

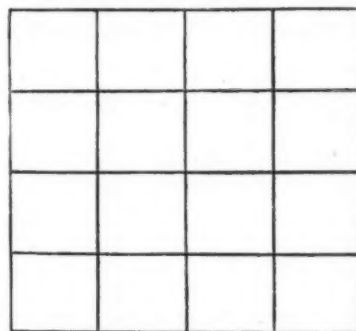


FIG. 4.

center of the field this effect becomes obvious and leads to deception, and therefore a want of truth. As with the previous distortion, it is merely a matter of opinion as to where falseness begins, and the photographer who aims at truth must not see how near to error he can go without being blamed, but endeavor to keep as far as possible from what is false. It must be remembered, too, that this and the previous case of distortion

depends upon the subject as well as upon the other data given. Altho the effect is constant and can not be eliminated on a flat plate, nor would it be right to get rid of it, it is only false when it leads to a false impression, and whether it does or not will depend partly upon the character of the subject photographed.

"When the plate is not perpendicular, the image produced is not true according to the usual rules of drawing, and this holds good whatever the subject. The sloping of lines that should be perpendicular in an architectural photograph shows the error conspicuously, but the falseness is present in all cases when the plate is inclined. I believe that the unsatisfactoriness of some portraits is due to this cause, when there seems to be a something wrong, that can not be exactly discovered. The remedy for this trouble is obvious, but a word as to its correction may not be out of place. To discover the character of a distortion, a square figure divided into equal squares is often the best object to employ because it shows the exact displacement of various parts of the image. Fig. 3 shows the result of photographing such a figure upon a sloping plate. Now the general idea is that this distur-

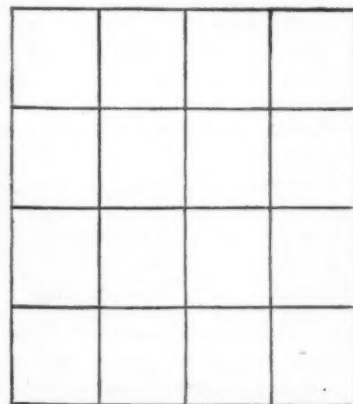


FIG. 5.

tion may be got rid of by photographically copying the faulty negative or a print from it, sloping either the original or the new plate until the perpendiculars are made parallel. Fig. 4 shows the actual effect of copying the faulty diagram after inclining it, and Fig. 5 after sloping the new plate, the inclinations in both cases being sufficient to secure parallelism. It is obvious that neither method gives a true rendering of the original diagram. By inclining the object copied the image is shortened, and by inclining the plate upon which the image is received, the image is lengthened. The error can be corrected by sloping both, or by the use of a lens of such a focal length that the inclination of the first faulty plate is sufficient to secure the parallelism and at the same time shorten the image to exactly the right amount. But as a lens of an exactly predetermined focal length is rarely available, we must fall back on the other method. No one has yet shown how to correct this falseness when the focal length of the lens used is not adjustable, tho it appears that the problem ought to be solvable by mathematical processes."

### MACHINERY AS AN EDUCATOR.

IN looking at a complex piece of machinery, such as the great triple-expansion engines of a high-speed modern ocean-racer, the first feeling of the uninstructed layman is apt to be that of confused awe. The huge mechanism appears to him as a leviathan, a great brute force, trained by man and under his control, but yet ready to strike down ruthlessly any one who shall get in its way. Education is about the last function that one feels ready to attribute to it. Yet in *The Engineering Magazine*, May, Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., tells us that a machine is a great educator, and he ranks its work in this line as of a very high grade. His ideas, which are worthy of careful attention, are given in the following extracts which we quote from his article:

"An impression prevails in the minds of many intelligent people, more especially, perhaps, among those who are not directly engaged in mechanical pursuits, that the tendency of modern methods of manufacture in the substitution of machinery for hand-labor is detrimental to the intellectual development of the wage-earner in that it makes him an automaton, like the machine which he tends; that the workman in a great factory loses his individuality; that the handicraftsman of a former generation has disappeared, and that his successor is a mere marionette, to whom the gift of brains is a superfluity.

"It is the object of this paper to present briefly a different and, in some respects, a novel view of the educational influence that machinery exerts upon the mental and moral development of the workingman, and to show that the introduction of new inventions, so far from being an oppression to the wage-earner, is, in fact, his greatest boon. These conclusions, which are the result of daily observation for a number of years in large industrial works, are at variance with the opinions of those theorists and economic writers who maintain that mechanical occupation is necessarily narrowing to the intellect. . . .

"I am satisfied that an insensate machine, in the material combinations of which, however, the skilled designer 'has embodied his own mental faculties, so that it is constrained to do his will when power is applied,' performing accurately the most complex operations, exerts a stimulating educational influence upon the care-tender, even tho he may be an illiterate man or boy entirely unconscious of this influence. If you give a boy of average capacity the simplest routine work to do in connection with a machine—it may be merely to feed it with raw material—he will, at first perhaps, perform his task in a perfunctory manner, taking little interest in the work and having no comprehension of the mechanism of the machine. Little by little, however, the constant repetition of mechanical movements, producing always one uniform result, impresses itself upon his latent powers of observation and comprehension, the underlying principles and heretofore hidden motive of the seemingly inexplicable combination of wheels and gears is revealed, and simple order is evolved out of complexity; a new interest is developed and the boy becomes an intelligent operator. . . .

"The educational influence of mechanical occupation upon the

workingman is strikingly illustrated in another manner. You will find in all large industrial establishments employees who exhibit as much skill in their special work as that of well-known original scientific investigators; they are daily performing operations as delicate in their way as the work of the microscopist, and with a degree of accuracy amazing to the novice. Take, for example, the simplest operation of calipering a tube, or measuring a rod, and you will find mechanics dealing quantitatively with minute fractions of an inch which ordinary people totally disregard."

That all this close relationship between machine and operator has its educational value no one can doubt. But Mr. Outerbridge goes farther and pursues his subject into a realm that harsh critics might be tempted to call that of fancy. A machine, he says, is, in a certain sense the representative of the human mind that conceived it. He states this as follows (the italics are his own):

"*I believe that every novel machine possesses something of the personality of its creator.* I believe, furthermore, that it is possible to trace through the machine, back to the inventor, a positive and continuing influence of his mind upon the mind of the operator.

"I believe that the special mental development of the present generation of American engineers and mechanics may also be traced through historical relics to the subtle quality of mind with which famous American inventors have endowed their creations; these forces have been silently working to mold the minds of men in characteristic grooves, so that it is as impossible to mistake a purely American machine for a foreign production as it is to mistake a Chinaman for an Indian. This characterization may be even more sharply defined; it is not an unusual observation among mechanical experts to-day that machines produced by one establishment may often be distinguished from similar machines of another make (without the aid of any name-plate) through a peculiar 'something' which the Frenchman expresses with a shrug and '*Je ne sais quoi*.' . . .

"The inventor of that marvelous machine, the phonograph, which will forever proclaim the name of its creator in sounding words of praise, has woven his mental characteristics into its simple combinations of inert matter so that they are differentiated from all other aggregations of such materials, and, altho the practical uses of the instrument have not been fully developed, I believe that further study of the apparatus is destined to exert a decided influence upon the trend of thought and invention in other directions as yet unexplored, and that it is an 'epoch-making invention,' which is therefore peculiarly suitable as an illustration of my theories."

**The Active Principle of Coffee Made in the Chemist's Laboratory.**—Another step in the chemical production of food-stuffs has been taken, in the synthesis of caffein, the active principle of coffee, by purely chemical means. This important result is thus described by *The National Druggist*, June: "Slowly but surely Science is wresting from Nature the secrets of her laboratory. With infinite patience, resourcefulness, and ingenuity, the chemist is working his way into the very penetralia, gaining here a point and there a point of advantage, each bringing him nearer the long-sought goal. It is now a matter of but very few years when he will be able to construct from elementary substances any and all of the complex organic bodies, the alkaloids, the glucosids, etc., exactly as they occur in nature.

"The latest important triumph in this direction is the synthesis of caffein, recently effected by E. Fischer and L. Ach, and reported in the *Akademische Berichte*; and while the achievement has, at present, no practical or commercial value, it is of the highest scientific importance. The process requires a series of chemical operations which bring the cost of the artificial product to considerably more than that of the natural; but we must remember that this was the case in other similar achievements that have since become the bases of great commercial enterprises. If we reflect that coffee, tea, guarana, kola, etc., substances used by man in enormous quantities, owe not merely their taste but their physiological action, their restorative properties, to caffein, we may form an idea of the magnitude of the field that lies open to the artificial production of that substance as soon as the simplification of processes enables us to make it at a reasonable price. That this simplification will quickly occur is almost certain."

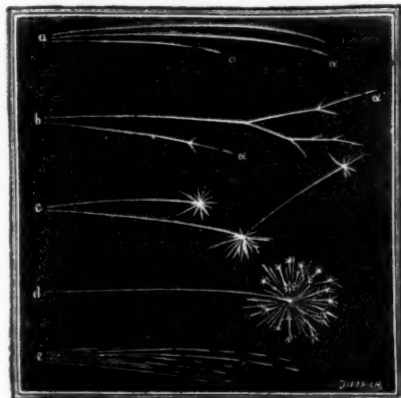


## THE FORMS OF SPARKS FROM A GRINDSTONE.

A CONFIRMATION of the fact—too little recognized in these days of costly and complex devices for physical research—that the simplest methods of observing the most ordinary phenomena may yield noteworthy results with one who possesses a keen eye, may be found in the recent experiments of Pierre Clementitch de Engelmeyer on the forms of the sparks given off by different metals when held to a moving grindstone. We translate below portions of a popular description of these researches written by the experimenter for *La Nature*, June 1:

"Every one has seen grinders at work. Everybody knows that the turning wheel detaches from the metal particles that take fire in the air and produce the familiar stream of sparks. But familiar tho it is, this jet of fire has not been carefully studied till recently. An attentive examination has proved to me that the form of the flying spark varies with the nature of the metal employed. This fact I demonstrated for the first time to the Polytechnic Society of Moscow, and I well remember the astonishment expressed by its members that grinders and other workmen who have passed their lives working at the grindstone had not noticed this before. But this fact, which seems so strange, shows only what we all know to be true; namely, that to discover plain truths a critical eye is needed.

"The best results are obtained with a coarse emery wheel turned pretty rapidly. Take a piece of soft iron, another of steel, a third of brass, and apply them successively to the turning wheel. Taking care not to press too hard, we shall then see isolated and well-formed sparks leap off and reveal their shape clearly. These sparks may be reduced, for the three metals mentioned, to five types that I thus named according to their form:



FORMS AND APPEARANCE OF THE SPARKS FROM A GRINDSTONE.

also appendages *a*. The stars *c* proceed evidently from development of the branches and their concentration in one point. The stem that precedes the star remains more slender and darker than in the two preceding forms; it becomes bright only just before the appearance of the star. The flowers *d* are very characteristic. The stem is slight and the flower appears suddenly with a slight crackling. The flower itself can not be confounded with the star. The latter is made of rays with sharp ends, whereas the flower resembles the head of a dandelion when it has gone to seed.

"Finally, the dark sparks *e* are only the stems of the flowers *d*.

"The mechanical work done in detaching the particles of the metallic mass is transformed into heat, and we see the particle heated to a dull red. Almost each metal presents this effect. Iron and its compounds have the property of inflaming in air, on condition always that they have previously been sufficiently heated. If the heating does not reach this degree the particle does not take fire; it remains red-hot a certain time and then cools off. Thus the dark sparks *e* are produced. They are seen generally with white bronze, which is very fragile. The fragility of the metal, that is, the faculty with which the particle is detached, transforms a very small quantity of work into heat and consequently the particle is not heated sufficiently to take fire. But if we pass the dark sparks *e* through the flame of a candle we see the flower form in all its clearness.

"The forms *b*, *c*, and *d* are produced by explosions of the particle. The flower is made by a single sudden explosion, while the star and the branch are evidently produced by a succession of explosions more and more feeble.

"The sheaf characterizes soft iron; the star, steel; the flower, bronze. The branch occurs with iron and steel, making a gradual transition from the pure sheaf to the pure branch and corresponding thus to the imperceptible transition that exists in reality between the irons and the steels. The series of sparks that thus results can not be described in words, but the attentive eye observes it easily."

M. Engelmeyer next calls attention to the fact that experienced workmen have long been accustomed to recognize different grades and kinds of metal by the character of the jet of sparks that they give off when held to the grindstone, and he points out that a study of his results will enable this to be done with much greater surety and ease than before. He then briefly notices the employment of metallic powders in fireworks, to produce the brilliant effects already described, and concludes with the following suggestion for further research:

"By studying in this way metals whose chemical composition and technical properties are well known, it may be possible to discover the law that unites all these phenomena."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES OF SUNLIGHT.

IT has long been a popular belief that sunlight is healthful, and like most popular ideas this is now shown to have a basis of scientific truth. The destructive effects of sunlight upon bacteria as proved by recent experiments have already been noted in this department. A summary of the latest experiments on the subject, and some of the practical relations that they have to public sanitation, is given in *Natural Science*, London, June, in a brief editorial article which we quote below:

"Prof. Marshall Ward is continuing his researches into the nature of the inhibitory action of light upon the growth of bacteria. In *The Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society he describes and illustrates by photographs some of his more recent results. When a pure culture of *Bacillus anthracis* was grown on a glass plate, to which light was admitted only by the aperture of a stencil-letter, after twenty-four hours' incubation the shape of the letter was most clearly marked upon the plate. The bacteria had grown thickly where they were protected from the light. Where the light passed through the stencil-letter all growth was stopped. After a longer incubation, under the same conditions, a few colonies appeared over the illuminated area. For several reasons Professor Ward inferred that these colonies had grown from spores that in some way were protected from the light, possibly by being concealed behind other spores, as the layer of jelly was not thin enough to contain a set of spores only one deep.

"In another set of experiments, conducted both with solar light and with electric light, the influence of the different rays of the spectrum was examined. It was found that there was no bactericidal action, at least in the case of *Bacillus anthracis* grown on agar-agar, in the red, orange, yellow, and true green parts of the spectrum. The action began near the line F and extended right on into the violet. All the blue-violet rays were effective to some extent, but the maximum action was about the line G.

"For a variety of reasons into which we can not enter here, Professor Ward concludes that the bactericidal action of these rays is a direct action upon the living protoplasm of the bacteria. Many other observers have shown that light hinders the growth of other bacteria. It has been shown to have such an effect upon the typhoid bacillus and upon several bacteria not associated with disease. Professor Ward found that the growth of several fungi and molds was hindered by it, and he is inclined to the view that the direct action of light hinders the growth of all living protoplasm.

"We need not point out that Professor Ward's results, combined with the results of previous investigators, have an important bearing upon public health. It is unnecessary in these days to insist upon the necessity of sunlight, or at least of daylight, in all parts of dwelling-houses. But there is a minor altho important issue raised. Especially in large towns the washerwoman

and the private laundry are gradually being replaced by steam laundries, and we have grounds for saying that in the majority of the larger institutions the drying of linen is carried out by artificial heat in closed chambers. Care is usually taken to secure proper ventilation of these, but no care is taken to secure that light, and especially direct sunlight, has due access to them. The clothes that used to dry on the village green or in the private yard were thoroughly disinfected by the kindly rays of the Sun. Clothes dried in a heated chamber are returned to their owners without having undergone this natural and harmless disinfecting process."

**Temperature at Low Depths and High Altitudes.**—"The project for the sinking of an immense shaft for use at the 1900 exhibition has drawn attention to the question of underground temperatures generally," says *The Railway Review*, June 1. "So far back as 1853, the managers of the Creusot works wishing to ascertain whether the coal deposit of Creusot was connected with that of Montchanin, carried out several borings at Mouille-Longue. The most important, that of 920 meters [2,760 feet], did not give the results hoped for, the boring tool having broken at that depth. Science, however, profited by the experiments. With special thermometers, the law of increase of subterranean temperatures with depth was verified. It was found that the thermometer rose an average of one degree Centigrade with every 27 meters [80 feet] from the surface. This law being verified to the lowest known depths, it follows that at two and half miles underground a temperature of boiling water, 100 degrees, would be encountered; while at 45 miles all the rocks and metals would be in fusion. The following particulars, recently obtained by Professor Assmann, with respect to the temperatures at high altitudes, will no doubt be of interest. The professor sent up from Charlottenburg, near Berlin, a small balloon provided with improved automatic registering apparatus, designed to reproduce automatically the figures indicated by the barometer and thermometer at various heights. The balloon first started off in a northeast direction, veered suddenly toward the southeast, and finally landed in good order in the district of Zvornik, on the Servo-Bosnian frontier, after a voyage of eleven hours. Since the distance between the two points is about 600 miles, the velocity of the balloon was, without counting curves, nearly 60 miles an hour. At the moment of starting the thermometer marked 17 degrees and the barometer stood at 764 millimeters. The extreme figures noted by the apparatus during the voyage were: For the temperature -52 degrees, and for the barometric pressure 85 millimeters. This latter reading denotes an altitude of 16,325 meters (10 miles and 546 feet) above the surface of the earth. Such low pressures had not hitherto been suspected at the altitude above stated."

**Traveled Microbes.**—It may cause a slight sensation among stamp collectors, tho nothing can wean them from their idols, to learn that the latest French science declares postage-stamps to be one of the most favorable media for the transmission of contagious diseases.

"*L'Illustration*" (Paris) comments on the fact in its "Documents and Information" column. It says: "The mouth offers through the saliva vehicle for the propagation of infectious germs—as those of diphtheria, phthisis, pneumonia, erysipelas—and as stamps are most often moistened with the tongue, it is not difficult to perceive how contagion becomes possible among collectors. It is the effect of the contagious kiss at a distance. In truth, a curious instance of such contagion has recently become the personal experience of a medical man—the case of a physician whose beard was touched with a parasitic disease called 'piedra,' found only in Colombia. This gentleman had never been to Colombia, but frequently received letters from that place, and amused himself detaching the stamps by soaking them in water. Evidently he had stroked his beard with the fingers wet with the infected water, and so contracted the disease. From this positive contagion, infer possible ones; and avoid not only Colombian stamps, but all stamps."

**The Theory of a Draw-Cut.**—A writer in *The Railway Review*, June 15, thus explains why it is that a knife cuts better when drawn across the object to be cut: "This matter of varying the angle of cut by varying the motion of the cutting tool is some-

thing that is learned almost instinctively in actual practise. The small boy very quickly comes to understand that his knife will cut better if he gives the blade a drawing motion while cutting. This is due to two reasons: one that the knife, even on the rare occasions when it is sharp, is microscopically a saw, and the drawing motion gives the teeth a chance to act; and the other that, as the drawing becomes more rapid, the cutting angle of the blade is made smaller and sharper; so that a rapid draw really gives a temporary sharpness to the instrument. These are trifling and elementary matters, but they will serve to emphasize what I have many a time urged upon young mechanics: the desirability, nay, the very necessity, of close observation of, and speculation upon, the reasons for the common phenomena of every-day life."

**Arsenic in Wall-Paper.**—In a paper read before the Staten Island Natural Science Association, describing some recent tests, Fred F. Hunt says, as reported in *The American Naturalist*, June, "It is generally supposed that a paper must have green in it to carry arsenic, but that is not so, as I have found it in nearly all colors; one ceiling paper, which has a ground of very light yellow with a gilt pattern on it, carried notable quantities of arsenic, while other papers that were different shades of green, carried none; in fact, my experience has been that the browns, reds, yellows, and grays are the most likely colors to carry arsenic. The cartridge papers do not carry arsenic, as far as my experience goes, even if there is a pattern printed on them. This may be due to its being a comparatively modern wall-paper, and the manufacturers having found that of late years there has been more or less agitation on the subject of arsenic in wall-papers, are more careful in the pigments they use."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE method recently suggested by M. Berthelot for determining the temperature of a furnace, which has already been referred to in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, is fully described as follows in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "It is based on the fact that the refractive index of a gas varies with its density. Thus two tubes are taken filled with the same gas, and a spectrum refracted through each, the two spectra being observed together. If then one is raised to a high temperature, and its contents allowed to expand, so as to maintain the pressure inside constant, it will be necessary to reduce the pressure in the second tube in order to reestablish coincidence between two spectra. Preliminary experiments in the laboratory have shown the method to be capable of giving very accurate results."

"THERMOMETERS made for taking the temperature in moderately deep waters," according to *The Scientific American*, "have the tube encased in a copper cylinder, to protect it from inquisitive fishes and from contact with rocks; there is a ring at the bottom to which sufficient weights may be attached to sink it readily. The cylinder has a long, narrow door in front of the scale, which may be opened for the reading; and this door closes with joints so tight that the cylinder brings up the water from the bottom with its temperature practically unchanged by the waters through which it passes."

"AT the May meeting of the Victoria Institute, London, the subject of 'Early Man' was considered," says *Science*. "In dealing with it the evidence for the existence of a 'missing link' was first examined, the subject being introduced in a paper by Professor E. Hull, late Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland. In dealing with it he reviewed all the known instances of so-called 'missing links,' including that discovered by Dr. Dubois in Java, and concluded that none could be regarded as in fact 'a missing link.'"

JUDGE EMERY, of Kansas, is reported as saying at an irrigation convention that arid and semi-arid America is one half as large as all our domains, excepting Alaska. This arid region is practically an open and unsettled region. Of our 65,000,000 of population only about 4,000,000 are now found residing west of the ninety-sixth meridian, which is the east line of semi-arid America. It is estimated that good homes for from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000 may be made in arid America by aid of irrigation.

A FRENCH physician says that biting the nail is a mark of incipient nervous degeneration. He believes it to be hereditary. From statistics gathered by him among school children it is shown that almost one third are nail-biters and that the habit is more noticeable among girls than boys.

COMPRESSED air as a motive power in street railways will soon be experimented with in Baltimore. It is claimed that a car can be charged in a half-minute to run 15 miles. Two cars that are now being equipped for experimental purposes will be ready in a few weeks.

"THE new bridge that spans the south branch of the Chicago River at Van Buren Street is of exceptional interest to engineers," says *Electric Power*. "It is wholly dependent on electric power for operation, being equipped with 200 horse-power in motors."

A PLAN is on foot in Buffalo, N. Y., to erect a bridge across the Niagara River and beneath it to place a series of undershot waterwheels, which would be used to drive dynamos which would furnish light and power to the city.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## PLEADING FOR THE "PARSONS."

IN a recent address delivered at Christ's Church, South Yarro, Australia, the Bishop of Ballarat felt called upon to put in a plea for "parsons." He referred at the outset to the fact that the word "parson" had lost much of its former dignity and had come to be used generally in a humorous sense, if not as a term of ridicule. He traced the origin of the word, showing that it is only a corruption of the word "person." In a same sense the parish clergyman in England was formerly called in law the "person of the Church." After these preliminaries, the Bishop proceeded to give his various points in behalf of "parsons." First, he asserted that they are an institution established by Christ as the agency He Himself approved of for the perpetuation and propagation of His religion. Secondly, he made the assertion that in all times of danger and persecution for the faith the "parsons" have played a heroic part in suffering for conscience's sake. They were not only bound to do this by their profession, but, what is more, they actually *did* it. In the third place, the "parsons" have always been leading spirits in originating and fostering the social and political reform movements of their day. Their leadership in these things was never more emphatic and effective than at the present time. The Bishop then briefly reviewed English history and showed how the clergy have rendered conspicuous service in every age in the interests of liberty. The English owe their Magna Charta to a parson, Archbishop Langton; their Parliaments to another parson, Bishop Greathead; and their freedom from the illegalities of James II. to seven English ecclesiastics. The last point made by the Bishop is, that the ministers of Christ to-day constitute an invaluable body of standing witnesses in human society for disinterestedness, purity, and charity in this present life. He quotes from memory the following from Carlyle: "We have need of him [the parson] yet! Is any man worthier of his salt than he? Surely to save the souls of men is a loftier function than to shoot the partridges of men!" The Bishop of Ballarat concludes his plea in the following language:

"I know that parsons really are better than most men, having enjoyed much more copious opportunities of judging of them than most of their amateur critics. They are human, I have found; and they feel disparagement no less keenly than other people; but seldom feel called upon to defend themselves. There is one thing, however, often said of them in these days, so cruelly untrue, and so injurious to their access to the souls of men, that they feel it acutely, and I venture to voice their repudiation of it. It is that they are out of sympathy with the temporal sufferings and legitimate aspirations of the masses of the people. I know that to be false. The clergy profoundly feel, and long to aid in solving rightly, the complicated social problems of the time, and it is an intelligent sense of duty, not any deficiency of sympathy with their fellows, that prevents their throwing themselves, and the influence they are entrusted with, into the arms of every new nostrum-monger of the day. My brothers, if you want the clergy to do their work better (and none know more fully than themselves how indefinitely they fall short of the Divine ideal set before them), don't think to do it by running them down. Never allow yourselves, or your children, or your comrades, without protest, in disrespectful talk about men whose function is so momentous, so difficult, so sacred, so linked with the eternal issues of human life. Rather, if you would help to make them what they ought to be, treat them always as tho they were what they ought to be: a wondrous stimulant to a noble nature to live its noblest life. Rather, help them; rather, pray for them; rather, cheer and hearten them, for they need it often, in these days, and appreciate it deeply."

THE recent General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church decided against allowing the ordination of a woman as a minister. The *Christian Observer* (Presbyterian) comments approvingly on this action, and adds: "But the necessity of deciding such a question illustrates the evil that may follow whenever we transgress Scriptural injunctions upon any subject."

## CRUSADES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

PREPARATIONS are now in progress to celebrate at Clermont, France, the eight-hundredth anniversary of the preaching of the first Crusade by Peter the Hermit. This gives occasion for an article in *Le Figaro*, Paris, May 15, by Henri Lavedau, in which he comments upon the celebration from three different points of view, supposing a conversation between three persons—an artist, a moralist, and an old man. We translate part of the article below:

"An artist, a poet who had as yet talked of nothing, not even his own verses, began to speak in a tone of melancholy and irritated sadness:

"What is the use? What will they do? Have processions and cavalcades? A mid-Lent cortège of the Middle Ages? A kind of carnival procession *à la* Godfrey de Bouillon, with archers in theatrical costume and pages in tights? Alas! This is a great country for pleasantries! Of course there will be plenty of ecclesiastical pomp to celebrate the anniversary, and we are promised, in advance, wonders in the way of solemn benedictions pronounced in the open air by thirty or forty prelates. But, what can a benediction do to recall and celebrate that sublime madness that we call the Crusades? We have learned little about them, for few of us have a clear idea of that epoch when the voice of a poor devil of a Capuchin, returned from Palestine, shook the world. . . . Jerusalem, from the instant when this monk began to preach, was the magnet of Christianity—savage, warlike, passionate, and credulous. The Orient, redoubtable and famous, where the tomb of Christ seemed to gleam out like a block of gold . . . appeared a magic promised land, both holy and accursed, which it was necessary to conquer at any price, even at the risk of death. Some led by the love of God, others by a taste for piracy and violence; some by foolish thirst for danger and adventure, others by hope of lucre and booty—all, drawn also by the mystery, the secrets of those seas and deserts, set out on their march—chevaliers, princes, bishops, crowds of people, in a confused throng under the banner of the Cross, shouting "God wills it!" because they themselves willed it; drawing with them, enrolled also under the Cross, a most astounding cortège where jostled and mingled beasts and baggage, the ribald train of the great nobles, their mutes, their falcons, their mistresses, the hangers-on of debauchery and war, the worst vermin of the cuirass and frock. It was a great, childish, brutal show, a gigantic military spectacle, a sort of tournament of the Passion. And when Jerusalem had been finally taken, they brought back sacred relics set in the hilts of their swords under translucent gems; and, better still, titles of nobility that had for their cradle the tomb of the plebeian workingman Jesus. For Heaven's sake, let us let the Crusades rest! Our little local festivals are truly not big enough to recall such a past!"

"He would probably have continued to talk, if a moralist, embittered and sarcastic, had not taken up the conversation himself:

"You regret the past? For my part, I amuse myself with the present. You have given us two or three phrases about the Crusades, let us say a word about the Crusaders—not those who departed so long ago, never to return. . . . The true Crusaders, at whose expense I have my fun, are the descendants of those glorious tourists, and I take an infantile pleasure in showing how many gentle knights sprang from a later chivalry than that of this earlier *fin de siècle*, the year 1095. . . . There are few kinds of elasticity comparable with that of the genealogies."

After a few more sarcasms at the expense of the inglorious descendants, real or alleged, of the barons of the Holy Sepulcher, the moralist gives place to an old man, who has the last word, and whose opinions, we may assume, are those of the author, M. Lavedau, himself. Says he:

"It seems to me that neither of you are right. It is a bad thing to try to make yesterday blush for to-day. The past does not love to hear its children spoken ill of. And, besides, the past, if it had a voice to tell it, would perhaps be proud of this present that we are pleased to blacken, that we know not how to estimate truly. At any rate I do not regard it as so commonplace and vile as you dare to assert that it is—this detested epoch in which you are so glad to pass your life. No more chivalry, do you say? No more Crusades? But what do you want? What

are you, to demand, in so peremptory a tone, heroism, lances, and the chivalric virtues? The times are neither better nor worse than they were. They give always the same sum total of greatness and merit, but they furnish these under different forms. Honor, courage, and loyalty pay to-day as they have always paid; the currency is not the same, the stamp of the coins disappears and alters. Our imagination, justly impressed by the magic lantern of the past, bestows on the scenes and personages of other days a kind of special grandeur that seems irrecoverable because its manner has vanished. Nothing must be regarded with more caution; the year 1895 seen from afar off by eyes that shall be opened to the light eight hundred years to come will appear as heroic in all points of view as the epoch of the first Crusade. Is Leo XIII. so inferior to Urban II.? Is not the wise papacy that, from the depths of a palace no better guarded than a mill, leads half the world, worth as much as the fulminating and combative papacy that traveled, crossed seas, and mountains, excommunicated emperors, crowned and deposed kings at the pleasure of its own wrath and according as the temporal interests of the Church directed? For my part, I prefer the feeble but grand old man of Pérouse, and I see the spiritual crusades which his politic and prudent goodness is leading on, step by step. Crusades of righteousness are everywhere being carried on to-day. The faith, wickedly hemmed in and persecuted, is building schools, palaces, cities, and churches. Missionary societies, anti-slavery leagues—all are crusades, great and small, preached, led, and directed to their results through a thousand obstacles and dangers. Without doubt, no shields are buckled on, but millions are raised for the cause; we do not embark barefooted on galleys with painted sails; we make no great bows to the saints, but we embark and we set out just the same, without oriflammes and war-cries, but with as stout a heart under our workaday garments as under coats of mail. I have even known—I who speak—of true crusaders, whom Joinville would have recognized, could he have seen them, of sons of St. Maurice, like Sonis and of African prelates, like the puissant Lavigerie—chivalric and jovial, who seemed under his purple to be clad in a flag, and caused the Marseillaise to sound over the ruins of Carthage. And in descending amid the humble and poor, we find yet more crusaders, people who bear hidden over their hearts the sign of redemption, whose whole lives, from morn till sunset, is naught but a mute and accepted crusade, who hour after hour, like the islanders of God, take the sea to gain the difficult shores of duty, and the new coasts of sacrifice. For this word "Crusade" is but a symbol. All is a crusade. The least human existence is one. The tomb of Christ—properly understood—has never been gained, and never will be; pilgrims will always set out to return wounded, discouraged and bleeding; then inspired anew with hope they will start anew for the conquest of the clear and unattainable sepulcher, the treasure of the Hesperides, the sole and true Golden Fleece of the poor and wretched. It is this alone that is of import—this quiet movement to and fro, this eternal and incessant struggle of faith. We are always setting out for the Holy Land, never to reach it. Jerusalem will be taken by other means."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### DR. DONALD ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

REV. DR. E. W. DONALD, who succeeded Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity Church, Boston, bids fair to equal his illustrious predecessor as an exponent of Broad Churchism. His attitude in matters of this kind was illustrated in a sermon which he preached recently on the subject of Christian unity. Dr. Donald asserted that it was little less than absurd for Episcopalians to refuse to fellowship with Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, while they recognized such communions as the Greek Church and the Old Catholics of Switzerland. He also declared that the necessity of ordination by a bishop to clerical standing or of the orderly administration of the Sacraments is not the authoritative doctrine of the Episcopal Church. Christlikeness, he said, was more important than forms and ceremonies. The following is a paragraph from this remarkable sermon, as reported in *The Church Standard*:

"Who and what are the Old Catholics, that we should grant to

them the recognition and sympathy we withhold from the Methodists, who found a new church every day of every year, in which are proclaimed pardon and salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord? What has Père Hyacinthe done—what does he give promise of doing—in France, that he should be received into our open arms, while we have no relations with the millions of Baptists, North and South, who are doing more than any man can tell for the religious and moral education of America? The Greek Church never gave us a single priest; the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist Churches have given us, out of their ranks, bishops and clergy by the hundreds. The Old Catholics have never been anything to us; we never come into contact with them; we know almost nothing of them; they know quite nothing of us; yet with Greek Church and Old Catholics we are united in fraternal bonds. But Presbyterianism and Congregationalism are not simply names: there is not an intelligent man in this city who does not know that the religious, moral, and intellectual life of this country is immensely the richer for their presence and work among us. For America—nay, for Christendom—the union of the Episcopal Church with the Presbyterian would mean incalculably more in the direction of real religion than the completest union with the Church in Russia or with the few old Catholics of Switzerland. A language and an ocean are between us and these foreign communions. Nothing lies between us and the Presbyterians save an unwillingness to concede a liberty consistent with a determination to retain what we regard as invaluable."

Referring to this same sermon *The Congregationalist* says:

"Such sentiments must have sent a cold chill down the spines of many Episcopalians outside of Trinity Church at any rate. Some already have hastened into print to condemn and attempt to disprove his statements. But the wiser policy of calling no attention to his words unnecessarily probably will prevail. Dr. Donald will be looked upon by many of his own denomination as rather worse than a heretic. But he is right and can afford to bide his time and see others come over to his ground."

#### THE CHRISTIAN'S RELATION TO CITIZENSHIP.

THE Bishop of Durham states, in *The Economic Review*, London, what he conceives to be "the Christian ideal of citizenship," in words which are characterized by *The Review of Reviews* as "weighty and powerful." This journal, alluding to the following extract from the Bishop's article, further says that "those good people, like the Plymouth Brethren, and others who are too good for this world, and consider that they are falling from grace if they take any interest in politics, may be advised to read, mark, learn, and digest the following passage from the Bishop's discourse:"

"We can not rightly limit the function of the State to the administration of retributive justice, or to the repression of crime, or to the furtherance of the material prosperity of a people. It must deal in some way with the circumstances of social life, with pauperism, with the unemployed, with intemperance, with impurity, with gambling, with marriage, with parental and filial responsibilities. The Christian, therefore, as Christian, can not but have something to say on these topics. The State embodies in the temporal order the principles which belong to the spiritual order so far as they have been recognized in common life. Organization, as we fully admit, can not of itself make good men, but it can lessen temptations and enforce consideration, and direct the labors of the good into right channels. The Christian, therefore, I repeat, as Christian, will take his full part in preparing for the amelioration of the conditions of men no less than for their conversion. He will in due measure strive to follow, under the limitations of his own labor, the whole example of his Lord, who removed outward distresses and satisfied outward wants, even as He brought spiritual strength and rest to the weak and weary. Moreover, this effort, based upon resolute thought, belongs to the completeness of the religious life of the Christian. For the discipline of his whole nature he must claim his proper part in affairs. Such action is necessary alike for the well-being of the nation and of the citizen. The Greek empire perished because the faith of the people found no exercise in the service of the State."



## SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE first annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York was recently held in the Chamber of Commerce, this city. The treasurer of the Monroe County Savings Bank, in Rochester, in the course of a speech said: "Have any of the gentlemen present had any experience with Sunday-School superintendents as bank officials?" Receiving no answer, he then said: "Well, I have. I have known three Sunday-School superintendents in the last few years who were also bank officials, and every one of the three was a defaulter." There was a general murmur of protest, but the treasurer continued to speak. According to the report in *The Sun*, "several bank-presidents interested in church work criticized the speaker, until he arose and said that he regretted having caused so much bad feeling, and perhaps he should not have inferred that all superintendents were open to suspicion because three of them to his personal knowledge had been defaulters."

In remarking on this incident, the editor of *The Christian Advocate*, New York, says that "the most serious mistakes in judgment spring from generalizations from a very limited personal experience or observation," and he recalls the Sunday-School superintendents within his acquaintance who have been presidents or cashiers of banks, receiving-tellers, or other officers. His facilities for forming the acquaintance of Sunday-School superintendents were large, under a system which required transference (as a Methodist minister) from city to city and from State to State. He says that he could name more than three who have disgraced their name and profession by defalcations, but that the proportion of the whole number has not been one in a hundred. Nevertheless, the subject suggests to him the importance of more attention to the character of the persons entrusted with the position of Sunday-School superintendent than of late years appears to have been generally given. He says:

"The Sunday-School itself has undergone a change—we do not now ask whether for better or for worse; but in its early and middle stages persons in middle life, of long Christian experience, closely identified with the means of grace, and thought to be examples to youth, were uniformly selected. The purpose of the school was instruction in the Catechism, in the word of God, and the principles of morals and religion. These men—some grave, others vivacious—conducted themselves with dignity, and also the school, in what would now, perhaps, be called a prosy manner, but with reverence for the house of God and the holy Sabbath day. Competition between schools was hardly known. Inducements to attend were few and far between. Parents required their children to go, and made them learn the lessons. Premiums were offered for committing the Word of God to memory, the Catechism was recited, and approbation given to children in proportion to good behavior and proficiency in Scripture knowledge.

"A gradual transformation took place, until the present situation has been reached. With the change has come the selection of superintendents, in occasional instances, for the money that they have to spend to promote exhibitions, excursions, and other things, or for their personal popularity, or for their ability to manage an excursion or a parade. In one large school the election turned upon the last-mentioned qualification, and a man of little character was selected, in preference to another of long established reputation, who was his competitor, solely on the ground that he knew all about organizing and carrying out a Sunday-School parade.

"In a few instances, also, youth, undeveloped, living beyond their means, disposed to make a display before they had earned the money to do it, have been put in such a place; and the politician, seeking his personal preferment, has been found willing to serve the church in this capacity when he had never shown a disposition to serve it in any other."

The characteristics that should distinguish every superintendent are thus laid down by the editor: An established moral character; a genuine Christian experience; a personal interest in the methods employed by the church of which he is a member to lead

the young to become Christians; an especial love for young people; and such a course of living that, should the school as a whole imitate him, there would be a constant improvement and elevation of morals and an entrance upon the Christian life. The editor therefore urges those who elect Sunday-School superintendents to be faithful to their duties.

## FREETHINKERS' REASONS FOR TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE reasons for exempting the property of religious corporations from taxation have recently been presented in these columns. "The other side" of the question is argued in a little book of over one hundred pages, published by The Truth-Seeker Company, which takes up in detail the objections to the taxation of church property and attempts to show their invalidity and insufficiency. Toward the end of the pamphlet, the writer briefly summarizes his negative argument, and we quote this portion:

"It is argued in defense of the exemption of church property from taxation that such property is non-productive. In answer to this, it has been shown that it is not wholly unproductive—that, in fact, much church property is very productive. But, if all church wealth was entirely infertile, its exemption from taxation because of that non-productivity would logically and justly necessitate the exemption of a vast amount of other wealth which is likewise non-productive.

"Because the church is largely supported by gifts, it is urged that it should not be taxed. In reply it has been asked why the son whose father has given a portion of his fortune to the church, instead of to the son, should be fined for the support of the church his father has enriched as he is fined by the withdrawal of the legacy from the list of taxable property. And who would say that the property which one individual had received by gift from another should not be taxed? The church receives the benefits of the gift, and should, in equity, pay for its protection.

"In answer to the claim that churches exert a great moral influence, and therefore should be exempt from taxation, it has been answered that justice is fundamental to all morality, and that the organization which refuses to pay its debts can not exert a good influence, no matter what its teachings may be; that the demand is made for the taxation of the property of the churches, not of their moral influence; that when the church, by the exemption of her property from taxation, compels unbelievers to contribute to her support, she exerts a distinctly immoral influence, because she violates the Constitution by effecting a union of Church and State."

The writer of the pamphlet supplements this negative argument by a statement of several positive reasons in favor of taxing church property. He believes that it is unjust and dangerous to exempt such property, and that the exemption interferes with religious liberty. He says:

"The right of the citizen to worship or not to worship, as he is impelled by his own conscience and directed by his own intellect, is inviolable and inalienable. Any forcible interference with the enjoyment of this right, by either church, society, or the State, is a crime. Therefore the exemption of church property from taxation is a crime, for it lessens the financial ability of the non-church-member to propagate his personal beliefs, and compels him to contribute of his earnings for the propagation of beliefs which are abhorrent to his intellect or his moral sense, or both.

"There is no difference in principle between a direct and an indirect appropriation for the support of theology. It can not truly be said that A is denied equal religious freedom less by an act of the legislature which compels him to pay a portion of the taxes upon B's pace of worship than he would be by an appropriation bill which necessitated an extra tax upon his property for the payment of the salary of B's pastor."

Special privileges to ecclesiastical corporations, continues the writer, are fraught with grave danger, because they tend to the building up of monopolies and make the priesthood arrogant and dictatorial. He concludes:

"Right here in America we find to-day a startling illustration

of the truth of these observations. The province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, is in a state of torpor. The congestion of wealth in the hands of the church has checked the flow of the currents of healthful industrial life, paralyzed enterprise, and demoralized alike the spoilers and the despoiled."

### A POPULAR RELIGIOUS WRITER.

IT is an undoubted fact that no man of this century, living or dead, has been such a popular, generous, and "all around" contributor to religious periodicals as Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. Dr. Talmage and the late Charles H. Spurgeon have had a much larger amount of material in these periodicals, but theirs has been chiefly in the shape of sermons, whereas the greater part of Dr. Cuyler's writings have been articles written for the religious press and for no other purpose. Of these there



has flowed from his pen a continuous stream for the past forty years or more—a stream, it may be added, which has been increasing in volume rather than abating since Dr. Cuyler retired from active pulpit service. While he has never been editorially connected with any religious publication, in the strictly professional sense, it may be doubted whether Dr. Cuyler has not actually written more articles for the religious papers and magazines than any member of the profession, unless it be such journalistic veterans as Dr. Henry M. Field of *The Evangelist*, Dr. William C. Gray of *The Interior*, or the late Dr. Irenæus Prime of *The Observer*. All have been Dr. Cuyler's contemporaries and co-workers, and his pen has pretty nearly kept pace with the best of them. Several years ago, it was stated that he had written over 20,000 different articles for the religious press, and he must have added several hundred since then.

Dr. Cuyler has had for many years a "standing engagement" with *The Evangelist*, and the readers of that excellent paper would doubtless feel that something was wrong with the universe if a number should appear without the familiar chapter of sweet and helpful counsel from "under the catalpa" on Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Wherever Dr. Cuyler may be, at home or abroad, on land or sea, that pulpit of his in *The Evangelist* never goes unoccupied. But Dr. Cuyler's literary and newspaper activities are by no means confined to *The Evangelist*. Such papers as *The Independent*, *The Interior*, *The Christian Work*, *The Lutheran Observer*, and other religious journals, of all denominations, are frequently enriched with sweetness and light from his pen. The religious monthlies and reviews also come in for a share of good things from the same study table. The few publications which Dr. Cuyler does not write for directly serve him up to their readers by quotation, and thus he finds his way into the minds and hearts of men almost everywhere in Christendom.

The great secret of Dr. Cuyler's power and popularity as a writer for the religious public lies in the fact that he rarely, if ever, writes on purely controversial topics, but rather on themes which are attractive and helpful to all classes of Christian readers. He never uses the space accorded him in the papers to thresh over theological straw, new or old, but rather to beat out some nutrient grain from a Bible text or some passing event or experience for the feeding of hungry souls. Dr. Cuyler has a gift as rare in the world as true poetic genius, that of producing reading which may be called purely devotional—a gift shared by such living writers as G. B. Meyers, Andrew Murray, Hugh McMillan, J. R. Miller, Newman Hall, and by such writers of the past as Thomas à Kempis, Pascal, Bishop Hall, Francis Ridley Havergal, and James Freeman Clarke.

THE Lutherans have been holding their annual Synod in Hagerstown, Md., in the same church where the Synod was organized seventy-five years ago. In giving some statistics of the Lutheran Church, *The Lutheran Observer* says: "When the General Synod of seventy-five years ago met in Hagerstown, we had but one educational institution, and that was Hartwick Seminary in New York State, organized four years earlier. To-day there are 27 theological seminaries, 40 colleges, 13 young ladies' seminaries, 44 academies, 38 orphans' homes, 8 homes for the aged, 4 deaconesses' institutes, 11 Lutheran hospitals, and 151 periodicals published in 9 different languages."

### THE CHURCH ORGAN VICTORIOUS.

THERE are at least two religious denominations in this country (the United Presbyterians and the Reformed Presbyterians) which have been until recent years strongly opposed to the introduction of instrumental music in their churches. There is a tendency among the United Presbyterians to take a more liberal view of instrumental music, and, if we may judge by recent events, this element is now practically in control. The question came up at the recent General Assembly of this Church and only one minister was found to stand out boldly in opposition to the church organ. Commenting on this fact, *The Independent* says:

"There is one obstacle less to Christian union. For this we are devoutly thankful. If we were to enumerate all that are left, there would still be quite a formidable list, for such obstacles, like prejudices, commonly have a long existence. But it is a positive gain to get one out of the way, for by lessening the number of human barriers to oneness in Christ, greater scope is given to the influences which make for that oneness. Among certain of the Presbyterians of the United States, as among those of Ireland and many in Scotland, instrumental music in public worship has been a divisive question. The opposition to the use of the organ was strenuous, and every inch of ground has been sturdily contested. The idea of praising God by machinery was hateful, both to the Scotch and Irish mind; and Irish combativeness and Scotch obstinacy combined to offer a most gallant resistance to the innovation. But the 'kist o' whistles' has outwinded its opponents, and won a place for itself in every United Presbyterian Church where the majority desire to make use of it."

How the matter looks to others may be inferred from the following from *The Christian Instructor*, which speaks for Reformed Presbyterians:

"Is it any pleasure to Christ that men will persist in making noise the main part of worship? How many sing the Psalms without serious thought of their meaning? How many go over a set form of words in so-called prayer when they have no distinct understanding of the meaning, and much less a real desire for the things asked for? To many the noise of the music is the all in all of praise. It is not the sense but the sound they are after. This is evident from their willingness to mutilate the Word of God for the sake of sound, without regard for sense. Tunes must not be spoiled, even if nonsense is made out of the Word of Christ. Surely this can never be spiritually profitable."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

*The New York Observer*, in common with a number of other religious papers, has a very poor opinion of Professor George D. Herron, of Grinnell, Iowa. It quotes from an article written in his defense in the June number of *Our Day*, the following paragraph, which, it says, might well be entitled "Herron in a Nutshell." "When the thought of I-ness is indissolubly wedded to that of humanity-ness and God-ness in consciousness, and the terms 'mine' and 'thine' fall into disuse because they express no vital experience of the soul, and life and society are organized in harmony with the God-consciousness, that is the kingdom of God according to Dr. Herron."

*The Journal and Messenger* thinks that a great mistake is made by some of the religious papers in insisting upon the use of the word "catholic" in the sense of the Universal Church to which all Christians belong. It says that the word has lost its original meaning and furthermore: "There is no pressing need of the word catholic; and those people who are anxious to retain it probably have a half desire for some such temporal organization as the Romish Church has undertaken to be. Congregationalists use it ten times to Baptists once. The word catholic is best left out of our vocabulary, except in the sense of Roman Catholic."

THE Congregationalists are enthusiastic over a movement started at their recent missionary convention in Saratoga by Gen. O. O. Howard. The General wrote to the Convention proposing that an effort be made to raise \$140,000 to remove the Home Missionary debt. He suggested that fourteen hundred \$100 pledges be obtained for the purpose, and led off with a pledge of \$100 for himself. General Howard also promised to devote much of his time during the coming year to raising this fund.

WE PLAYED CHECKERS.—*The Arkansas Baptist* relates the following: "Three or four traveling men were stopping for a day and night in an Arkansas village, and having heard that a revival was going on, intended going to it at night; but after playing checkers for three hours in the afternoon with the preacher who was conducting the meeting, they concluded his ministry would do them no good. This is no idle tale, but a record of the facts."

THE RT. REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Bishop of Western New York, is writing a series of articles in *The Churchman* on "Anecdotes of a Century in the American Church."



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## ENGLAND'S DESIGNS ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL AS SEEN THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

THE French have a right to speak with authority on oceanic canals—their construction, their failure, and their loss. Having brought the Suez Canal to a triumphant success only to part with its control, and having spent millions in the Panama scheme to no purpose, they are now in a position to look on and make direful predictions while we make our little attempt at Nicaragua. In *L'Illustration*, Paris, June 1, C. de Varigny, the author of a recent book on the United States, tells us how we are going to lose the canal after we have built it. Perfidious Albion, it appears, is letting us go ahead, but sooner or later she will forcibly seize our work and thus reap the fruits of our industry. She knows she is in danger of losing Canada, and she is looking forward to the possession of the canal as a ransom. We translate a part of M. de Varigny's article, which is an interesting contribution to international political literature:

"Up to this time, faithful to the traditions of the founders of the Republic, the United States Government has voluntarily and resolutely abstained from all acquisition, annexation, or conquest of territory not contiguous to its own frontiers. Whatever party has been in power, whatever has been the ambition of the chiefs and their divergence of views on other questions, on this they have invariably been in accord. Neither the most seductive offers nor the most tempting opportunities have made them depart from their traditional policy. Events have justified their prudence. Masters for one moment of the Isthmus of Panama, they evacuated it as soon as order was reestablished and American interests were safe. Masters of Nicaragua by the bold stroke of Walker, they disavowed and sacrificed him. To the American planters of Hawaii, who, after overthrowing the native monarchy, offered them the richest kingdom of Polynesia, they answered by a refusal. Neither Cuba, queen of the Antilles, nor Haiti have awakened their desire, but they have taken and kept California, Texas, New Mexico, and the Northwest Territories, contiguous regions whose annexation has doubled the superficial extent of their empire.

"It was reserved for Mr. Blaine, whom his admirers call 'the American Bismarck' . . . to open to his fellow citizens other vast horizons and to seduce them by the mirage of a double continent gravitating around the great Republic, united to her by a commercial pact that should shut out Europe, receiving from her impulse and command, protected by her, ruled by her. Of this gigantesque, impracticable plan there remain only fragments . . . such as the cutting of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States, who should thus become guardians, in the name of all America, of the gate between the oceans.

"Blaine held Europe in too small esteem; he valued too little her maritime power and commercial interests. From her silence he concluded, as his successors have done, that he could count, if not on her adhesion, at least on her indifference, especially on that of England. Mistress of Canada, England understands the fragility of the bond that fastens to her these 'few acres of snow,' of which Voltaire spoke contemptuously, and which constitute to-day a domain as vast as Brazil. She feels that she is threatened in that quarter, and in the near future she foresees the annexation of Canada to the United States, or, what is more probable, the separation of Canada from the mother country and its constitution as an autonomous state. In default of the first solution the Americans will accept the second. To expel England from North America, to make of an English colony an American republic, to leave to Europe, which discovered, conquered, and peopled America, only the three Guianas—English, French, and Dutch—that is a new affirmation of the 'Monroe Doctrine'—that is almost the last step toward the application of the prophetic formula, 'America for the Americans.'

"In the control of Nicaragua by the United States, in the opening of a navigable way between the Atlantic and the Pacific, England sees the possibility, in the day and hour of probable conflict, of seizing an important hostage; of weakening and striking her adversary in a sensitive point, and of making, by the

seizure of the isthmus opened by American capital, the ransom of the independence or annexation of Canada. England is too clear-sighted not to feel that in case of a conflict with the great republic Canada is her vulnerable point; that she can not protect against invasion by bands of American 'squatters' this interminable frontier of a thousand leagues that extends from one ocean to the other; that the signal of hostilities would be that of immediate aggression on her immense Northwest domain, and that if she wants to preserve it she must use all her efforts and powers. This consideration has undoubtedly led in many circumstances to concessions that have ill fitted with her pride and her interests. Preponderant on the sea, she could, it is true, inflict on the United States sensible losses, bombard their ports, and ruin their commerce; but the ports would be rebuilt and the commerce would revive. She could not, even as a victor, occupy New York or Boston, and get a new foothold on the soil of her ancient colony, now become her redoubtable rival. The inevitable loss of Canada would counterbalance dearly-bought maritime victories, while the destruction of flourishing ports would alienate public opinion and raise against her the combined interests of the whole world.

"How much easier and better for England would be the seizure of the isthmus of Nicaragua, which the naval forces of the United States would be powerless to prevent, and which England would never give up when she had once acquired it! The keys of the great sea highways are worth more to her than precarious colonial possessions. A trader above all, Great Britain cares not to extend an empire whose population already surpasses 300 millions. What is of far more importance to her is her maritime and commercial supremacy, the empire of the seas, naval stations to protect or refit her fleets. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong, have more value in her eyes than the 8 million square kilometers of her Australian domain—than the 9 millions of the Canadian Dominion.

"That the Washington statesmen take account of the fact that the cutting of the isthmus is difficult, costly, and, in case of rupture with England, dangerous, we can not doubt. But such is the fascination of great enterprises, of grand words and grand theories, that senators and representatives hesitate to oppose the current of opinion that is bearing along the masses; to do this they would risk their popularity, compromise their parties, and—what touches them more nearly—endanger their reelection. . . .

"The work has begun, and we can only hope that it will succeed. There can not be too many gates of communication between the peoples. The United States undertake to open this one. Can they do it? and, doing it, will they give up the advantages they will thereby acquire? The future will show."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## WHAT ARE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA?

NEARLY every day the cable informs us that "France and Russia are in perfect accord," or that some French or Russian statesman "laid particular stress upon the fact that Russia and France intend to act in unison." But the question, Is there a written defensive and offensive alliance between these Powers? remains unanswered. Indeed, it would seem that no alliance exists by which either of these nations is bound to come to the assistance of the other in case of war. The French Press strongly expressed a hope that Russia would join in a war against Germany, and for this reason all advances by the last-named country are repelled. But Russia misses no occasion to inform the Republic that the Czar will not consent to a war of aggression against his Western neighbor. Russia is not even prepared to demonstrate against Germany, and her attitude compelled France to send ships to the Kiel festivities. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, explains the relations of France and Russia as follows:

"Russia is bound to assist France if France is attacked by Germany. But it would be very strange to demand that Russia should exert herself to assist France in regaining Alsace-Lorraine. It would be still more incomprehensible if such assistance were asked for the diplomatic support given to our country against Japan. The anti-Japanese coalition had no other object than to

defend European interests in the Far East. As a reward for her services, Russia can assist the Republic in the solution of the Egyptian question, which is a peaceful one. The Alsace-Lorraine question bears a distinctly local character. If France desires to force the restitution of these provinces she must do so single-handed, depending upon her own strength, as the loss of those provinces was the result of a single-handed combat with Germany."

Other Russian papers even declare that France is not entitled to any help for her attitude in the Japanese imbroglio. The *Wiedomosti*, Moscow, claims to be informed that France was not one of the chief actors in the intervention which deprived Japan of some of her advantages. The paper says:

"The intervention of the Powers in the Far East had no other object than to insure peace by guarding the interests of Europe. Germany certainly understood this when she gave her support; had she feared that Russia and France would fail to act in an open manner, she would have hesitated to join them. The primary consultations took place between Russia and Germany. France was asked to add her influence when the other two Powers had come to an agreement regarding the course she proposed to take."

In France there is general dissatisfaction with the attitude of Russia. The intervention of the Powers against Japan never had the support of the bourgeoisie, and there is a suspicion afloat that Russia used France merely as a cat's-paw. *The Figaro*, in a lengthy article, exclaims that the greatness of France has passed away. The paper says:

"In one way the intervention of Russia, France, and Germany was a success—it ended peacefully. If diplomatic intervention had failed, we would have been forced to have recourse to cannons; that is, the Russian alliance, through which the French hope to obtain revenge and restitution, nearly brought on a war in which we were allied to Germany, and opposed to the only Asiatic nation which showed us friendship. . . . We expect to regain Alsace-Lorraine. The world wonders at our eagerness, but the world does not understand us. The military renown of France is great enough to bear reverses, but we have been amputated, and, like the victims of the battle-field we still feel pain in the lost members. To this physical suffering must be added another no less heavy one—the feeling of our decay. . . . This wish for revenge is easy to explain in the proudest and noblest of nations, which has led the world for centuries. If our modern France were as energetic as the people of Northern Italy in their struggle against Austria, or the wild Spanish insurgents against French rule, we would have our revenge. But France is an aged nation, weakened by bad government; like the aged it has more desires than ability, and seeks help for the great task it can not accomplish alone, hence the Russian alliance."

Here the paper recounts how willingly France placed her savings into the hands of the Russians, and how generously the French Government supports Russia on every occasion. True, Russia promises to assist France if she is attacked by Germany, but even this is not assured. There is nothing but a good-comradeship between the two countries. Then the paper goes on as follows:

"But this caution is unnecessary. Germany will not begin a war with France; we have nothing to rouse her jealousy. Our institutions, our laws, and customs, our parliamentary politics, our want of unity which robs us of every remaining vestige of strength, common sense, and honor—all these are to Germany a cheaper guaranty of supremacy than a lucky war. Nor will the Republic go to war with Germany, for the Republic would perish as much with a victory as with defeat. All that is wanting is the right man to overthrow it; such a man would be found during war. The Republic would vanish at the same hour at which a hero and master appeared in France."

*The Figaro* ends by describing the glorious future which awaits both countries if they would only come to a perfect understanding:

"The geographical position of Russia and France, their wealth, the number of men at their disposal, and the allies which would

join them, enable these two Powers to divide the hegemony of the world between them if they wish to do so. There is no conflict they could not settle according to their pleasure, no demands which they could not press through. But the Republic is not fit for such work, it is made for peanut politics, and Ministers like M. Ribot may laud the alliance, but they can not make it profitable."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### WILL TURKEY BE MENDED OR ENDED?

ABDUL HAMID, the Sultan of Turkey, has been asked by a joint note of England, Russia, and France to submit to the nomination of a Mixed Commission on the part of these Powers for the better administration of Armenia. But Abdul Hamid refuses to be dictated to, altho his subjects are becoming daily more unmanageable, and the Mohammedans of Turkey have repeatedly attacked foreign officials as well as native Christians. The Sultan can not believe that the Powers of Europe, who always failed to agree with regard to the Oriental Question, will come to a cordial understanding in the present case. England is most eager in the demand that the Sultan should be placed under guardianship and the English Radicals even ask that Great Britain should, single-handed, force Turkey to comply, if the other Powers are unwilling to assist. But the English Government as yet turns a deaf ear to such demands. Turkey is hardly able to withstand the attacks of even a second-rate Power, but all Europe will demand a share in the plunder, and there is fear that the Powers will quarrel over the division. That is why the Press, left without authentic information, wonders who has encouraged the Sultan to make a firm stand. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, says:

"On whom is the Calif relying in his daring? Hardly Germany, who has no call to interest herself in the Southeast, and has much call to maintain Europe in peace. Hardly Austria, who does indeed covet certain things that are the Sultan's but would not back him against half Europe. If anybody is behind the Sultan, we think it is Russia. Russia has no interest in pacifying Armenia so long as it is Turkish, and there is much that she would like to buy of Turkey at the price of diplomatic support. But into this possibility we shall see further in a day or two."

It is, indeed, unlikely that Germany has encouraged the Sultan in a direct manner. Bismarck was wont to say that "the whole Eastern Question is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier," and to a certain extent Germany adheres to his policy. But Germany will take a part in the ultimate division of Turkey, if only to maintain her prestige. That the Sultan must obey the will of Europe is not denied in Berlin. *The Vossische Zeitung* says the situation has never been as critical since the Russians stood before Constantinople, but this time Turkey has no friends. And the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, whose editorials on the political situation are officially inspired, writes:

"Turkey certainly has no right to prevent the Powers from putting her administration in order. That right belongs, without a shadow of doubt, to the Governments that signed the Treaty of Berlin, and that may now act in concert on behalf of Armenia and Macedonia. But that right does not belong to a few of the Powers only, but to all. The language which English diplomats use toward Turkey is somewhat too abrupt and would lead to serious consequences if it were applied in dealing with a more independent State."

The English hope that France will be thoroughly roused by the ill-treatment which her representatives at Jeddah suffered at the hands of the Bedouins. French papers bearing upon the question are not yet to hand, but the cable news seems to indicate that France, on the whole, declines to hasten the end of Turkey. France is more interested in the war in Madagascar and prefers to point out the weak points in the British administration of



Egypt rather than to correct the mistakes of Turkey in Armenia. The Russian Press seems to have full freedom to treat the Armenian Question. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, thinks it would be best to call a congress to determine the rights of Armenian Christians. Anything, it says, rather than hasty action. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* thinks it would be much more appropriate to help France in settling the Egyptian Question than to intervene on behalf of the Armenians for the benefit of England. The *Wiedomosti*, Moscow, says:

"Nobody is prepared to deny that atrocities were committed in Armenia, not only by the Kurds, but also by the Turkish troops. But every part of the investigation seems to prove that there really was an insurrection, which had to be quelled. The real evil-doers are the Armenian Revolutionary Committee in London, which is materially assisted by the English, and which sends its agents not only to Turkish Armenia, but also to Russian Armenia. England must clear herself of the charge of instigating revolutions in the Orient. The English Government hopes to revive its waning prestige by this fostering of the Armenian difficulty, but these hopes will not be fulfilled."

This evident want of enthusiasm on the part of France and Russia has not been without effect upon the Conservative Press in England. They warn against the hasty counsels of the Radicals, who, like *The Daily Chronicle*, demand that the Turks should be thrown bag and baggage out of Europe, while *The Westminster Gazette* declares that Germany and Austria, even if they wanted to interfere, are too impotent to do so.

#### IN SOUTH AFRICA—A POSSIBLE CASUS BELLI.

WHEN, in the beginning of the present century, Holland was forced to cede the Cape Colony to Great Britain, the colonists emigrated in large numbers beyond the boundaries of the newly acquired British possession, and founded independent States. These colonists had already become a distinct nation, and, like our ancestors, who adopted the name of the continent which they inhabit, the whites of South Africa called themselves Afrikaners. They are not unlike our New England farmers in character; stern and puritanical, lovers of freedom and independence, peaceful yet terrible in battle. Their chief objection to British rule was that the English attempted to force their language upon them, violated the old Roman-Dutch laws to which they had been accustomed, and failed to recompense them for the liberation of the slaves which had been sold to them by English dealers.

They were not allowed to occupy their new homes in peace. England established the rule: "Once a British subject, always a British subject," and annexed the newly founded States as soon as the Afrikaners had made them habitable. The Afrikaners retreated further inland, only to be followed again by the English, who took special care to prevent the Afrikaners or Boers (*boeren*, farmers) from obtaining a seaport. Hemmed in by the partitioning of Africa, the Afrikaners made a determined stand against overwhelming numbers in the Transvaal, and drove the British from that country. That was in 1880. Since then the Transvaal, or South African Republic as it is officially called, has increased in wealth and importance, and her people once more hope to obtain a part of the coast and to become free from the influence of Great Britain, whose possessions completely surround both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, a country which England abandoned to the Boers in 1864 as being valueless, contenting herself with a later annexation of the diamond fields. Now, however, the Boers seem to be able to interest other Powers. Both Germany and France oppose British politics in Africa. England has just annexed the small strip of territory between Swaziland and Amatongaland, the last hope of the Transvaal to reach the sea. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The whole strip is but fifty miles long by fifteen broad—a mere trifle as African admeasurements go, in fact such a mere trifle that most maps do not show it. But through that narrow strip of land President Kruger, seated on the hill-tops of Swaziland, could have felt sweet sea-breezes, and even have extended a metaphorical hand to that sea which he has so long sought to be 'joined' unto. We abandoned the Swazis to oblige him; but we have 'done' him all the same. . . . As far as we are concerned, the main point is not the shutting of President Kruger from the sea. All that the British 'shopkeepers' are anxious about is that President Kruger should be debarred from shutting us out of the Transvaal. Give him but a port and he would do as he pleased, playing pranks in the way of fiscal policy that nobody who had not studied Boer history would believe possible. Therefore it is fortunate that even in the Portuguese corner of the Transvaal's *entourage* we are protected to some extent against the effects of Boer encroachment. For the only port there is Delagoa Bay, and Portugal can not sell Delagoa Bay to the Boers; we have the right to preempt."

The reason given for England's action is that British capital is employed in the Transvaal, and therefore the people of that country must not be allowed to exercise full sway over it. "The gold mines in the Transvaal are worked by British capital," writes a correspondent to *The St. James's Gazette*; "President Kruger owns the cage; we own the goose. We can hardly allow him to levy toll as he pleases, either on the bird's food going into the cage or the gold eggs coming out of it. The President and his smart advisers from Holland must be made to understand this clearly." The South African Republic, however, has found a champion in the German Press. *The Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Transvaal has a treaty right to Kosi Bay and the Tonga coast. If Germany means business with the support which she has given of late to the Boers, it is by no means certain that England will be allowed to retain the annexed district. The Transvaal has protested, and if England does not withdraw voluntarily she must be forced to do so by intervention. England had a right to veto treaties between the Transvaal and native chiefs within six months after ratification; she omitted to do this in the case of the Tongaland chiefs, and has clearly no right to annex the disputed territory."

Even the Liberal papers in Germany have a word in defense of the Boers and another in opposition to England. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, hopes that the late rising of natives, which has been attributed to English machinations, may soon be quelled and the *Englische Lumpenwirtschaft*—the interference on the part of English rascals—be stopped.\* The people of the Goldfields are as little satisfied with the annexation of the Tonga territory as the Boers. *The Standard*, Johannesburg, a paper representing the mining communities, says:

"A more ignoble, more underhand trick has never been played against any independent State. The annexation is in direct opposition to all tacit understanding, if not to existing treaties. British governors declared that the Tonga country was independent, and that the English Government would keep its hands off it. The annexation is a low trick and a direct insult to the Government of the South African Republic."

*The Volksstem*, Pretoria, the organ of the Afrikaners proper, even thinks of war:

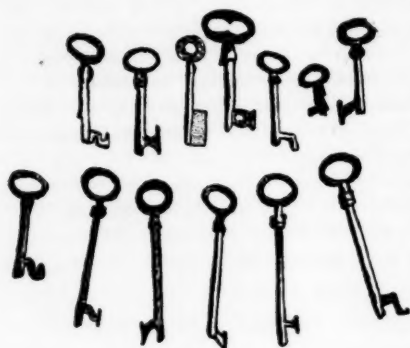
"The people have somehow the same feeling which animated them when they had to defend their rights with their rifles. The undeniable injustice which has been committed against the South African Republic has convinced many men that the war of 1880-81 was not the last, and that the men of the Transvaal will again be forced to defend their interests with their bodies. Under such circumstances the eyes of every one turn to the commander-in-chief, and the question is heard: 'Are we ready to take the chances of war?'"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

\* General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal, has quelled the insurrection with little trouble—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GENTLE ART OF PICKING LOCKS.

AN illustrated article by Guy Tomel in *L'Illustration Européenne* (Brussels, Belgium, April 7) is devoted to an exposition of the methods used by French thieves in obtaining access to locked rooms or safes. We do not know whether their American brethren adhere strictly to their methods—probably not, since the article contains no mention of the Yale type of lock so familiar



SET OF SKELETON KEYS.

here; but the illustrations and descriptions possess considerable interest and even practical utility, since they enable one to protect one's self intelligently. We present the most valuable of the illustrations with extracts from the article:

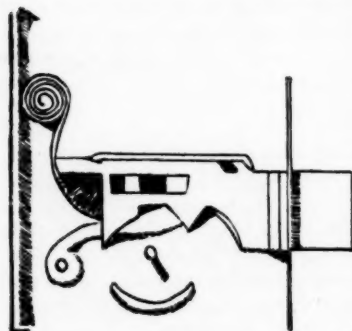
"The trade of a sneak-thief is not altogether smooth sailing. People who leave their keys in their doors and their rooms without guardians are rare. At the outset,

then, he must learn to open locks, and to this end he procures a set of 'nightingales' [skeleton keys]. Our illustration represents a complete outfit of these false keys seized on the person of a sneak-thief. We will explain their use, which is very simple. It may be easily understood by examining the two locks whose interiors are illustrated here.

"The first lock is an ordinary one, the only one that can be picked; the second is a so-called safety lock, against which 'nightingales' are powerless. The ordinary lock costs from 25 sous to six or seven francs [\$1.40]; the safety lock costs, according to degree of complexity, 15 to 25 francs [\$5.00]. For this reason the first is still considerably used, at least for outside doors and closets. We will add that the safety lock has been made only about fifteen years, so that in old houses, notwithstanding its advantages, it is almost unknown.

"This having been premised, let us examine the ordinary lock.

"We see that it is composed of three essential pieces, a spring that pushes out the bolt, which is held in place firmly by the safety piece or catch below. The curved piece of iron at the bottom is called the ward. It is an obstacle placed there so that an ordinary lever can not be used to push the bolt. The key for this lock must have a notch that will correspond exactly to the ward and thus turn past it to push the bolt.



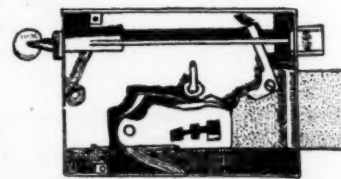
ORDINARY LOCK.

Formerly to give safety to locks the sole method known was to multiply the wards and make them complex. Hence these keys with numerous intercrossing slits, some of which were truly astonishing. There are very odd specimens in the Cluny museum. But complicated as the wards might be, there was always a possibility of devising a form of skeleton key that could avoid them on one side or another, and the collection that we show, which affect the form of certain letters of the alphabet by whose names they are called in thieves' slang, are able to elude almost any wards.

"If now we look at the safety lock we shall see that it is impos-

sible to pick it, for the simple reason that to release the bolt it is necessary to raise at once, not one, but two, four or five catches. If any one of these does not work the bolt will not move. Your key must fit each one of the catches and raise them all at once.

"Thus the possessor of a safety lock has no other resource, when he loses his key, than to break open his door. This is an obstacle to the general use of such locks.



SAFETY LOCK.

"The sneak-thief, before coming to housebreaking, which would complicate his case remarkably from a penal point of view, has one resource—it is to get an impression of the key and make one like it. For this the operator has in his pocket a little box filled with sculptor's wax, and when a happy chance puts him in possession of the key for an instant, he presses it flatwise on the wax, first on one side, then on the other. The deed is done, and a skilful workman can easily make the desired key from the indications thus obtained. Our picture represents one of these impression-boxes taken on a thief and bearing numerous impressions of keys.

"When you hear that thieves take impressions of locks by pressing a lump of wax on the keyhole, you can be sure that that is foolishness. The impression so obtained would be good for nothing. It is otherwise, as we have seen, with the impressions of keys. People who are afraid of being robbed should be careful how they let these go out of their possession.

"The skeleton key, tho good for small affairs, is evidently insufficient for expeditions of some importance, where the thief runs the risk of having a dozen locks to force successively.

"Thus is evolved the *pince monseigneur* [a kind of jimmy; literally, 'pinch-my-lord'] more brutal and less silent than the false key but otherwise as effective.

"I have sought vainly for the etymology of this term 'pinch-my-lord' applied to this steel lever, which does not pinch and which probably few bishops [*monseigneur* is the French title of a bishop] have ever used. No one has been able to enlighten me on this point, but every one has agreed that the tool develops enormous power, which no lock can resist, provided a proper fulcrum be found.

"Our picture shows a certain number of 'pinch-my-lords' that have belonged to eminent robbers. It will be noted that they are smaller than those used by workmen. It is necessary, in fact, that

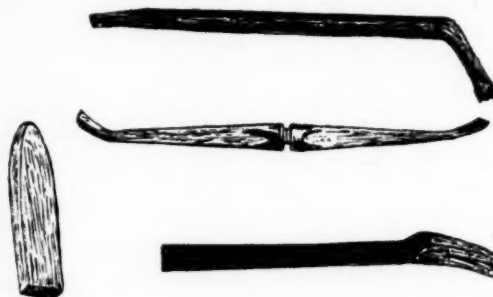
the thief shall be able to hide the implement under his clothing. So the handles are generally very short, which diminishes the power of the lever, but the metal is of the first quality and can resist an enormous pressure without breaking. . . .

"From all this we may conclude that the thief's trade demands such qualities that their possessor would do better to employ them as an honest man, in which case he would be sure to make a good living by them. . . .

"Let us close with a bit of advice that may be useful.

"Thieves who break open doors with jimmies always begin at the bottom, as far as possible from the lock, and as they increase the crack thus made they hold it open by inserting bits of oiled wood. Then they begin again a little higher up, till finally the lock comes off, bringing with it a piece of the wood of the door. In general, to increase the strength of the door a bolt or another lock is placed at the top. That does no good at all, for all the efforts of the burglar are concentrated on the middle bolt. If on the contrary a second lock is placed at the bottom the jimmy will get no purchase, and have no crack suitable for its introduction, and to force the door it will be necessary not simply to break one lock but to destroy the door-frame completely. That can not be done without much effort and a great noise, and burglars, it is good to remember, love to work quickly and silently."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



JIMMIES.

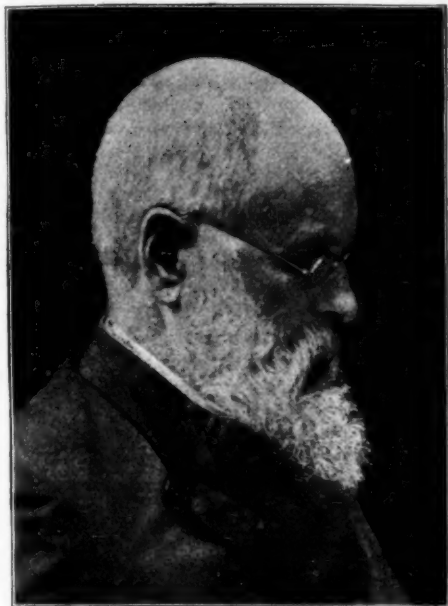


WAX-BOX, WITH IMPRESSIONS OF KEYS.



### CHARLES A. DANA PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

MR. DANA'S personality seems to possess a strong hold upon public interest. Every month or two some magazine feels called upon to portray it, and the result is always interesting. For one thing, nobody seems to feel quite sure of understanding him or of being able to forecast his actions in any



CHARLES A. DANA.

given event. The sensation of surprise to which his character appeals constantly, added to his long editorial career and to the rarity of his personal appearance in public, has intensified public curiosity in the man to an unusual degree. Edgar C. Beall, M. D., endeavors to gratify it by a personal examination, the results of which are presented in *The Phrenological Journal* for June. This is what he says of the distinguished editor of *The Sun*:

"Mr. Dana is a man of extraordinary and striking personality. His height is five feet nine and three-quarter inches, and his weight two hundred pounds. He is very stockily built, with a predominance of nutritive and brain power which phrenologists usually describe as the vital-mental or mental-vital temperament. His hair, which was naturally very thick and bristly, was reddish brown, and his eyes hazel. His head measures twenty-three inches in circumference and fifteen inches from ear to ear across the top. This signifies a very large brain, and it is supported by a constitution of almost inexhaustible vital resources. His hand is phenomenally strong. It is a compound of the square and the conic type, and the palm is so broad and thick as almost to suggest a pyramid in shape and strength. It agrees with the general form of the head and the body, the heavy palm showing practicality, and the somewhat tapering fingers indicating an interest in mental processes, literature, etc., rather than the more objective and mechanical planes of life. Thus in the construction of great ships, bridges or railways, he would be more interested in the personalities, motives, etc., of their projectors and patrons than in the mechanical details of the work, altho fully able to understand the latter also.

"Very few men in any sphere are endowed with more profound vital energy. This man will experience delight in the simple consciousness of existence. To stand under the sky with closed eyes it would give him more pleasure merely to breathe than it would some men to exercise all their powers. With such a temperament we can understand his appreciation of all that pertains to practical life. Every wave or even ripple in the great flood of human happenings has an interest for him either direct or indirect.

"To subdivide his vital temperament we should say that he has rather more of the sanguine or thoracic than the lymphatic or abdominal. People of the sanguine temperament love activity, freedom, air, and sunshine. They are impetuous and ardent in feeling, and their judgment is characterized by brilliancy and rapidity rather than depth. They have not only little sympathy for repose of body or mind, but in whatever they study or whatever they do they choose that element or department which is especially related to action. . . .

"Another very important element in a successful journalist is a strong social nature; for as a very large proportion of human actions have reference to the social instincts, one can not fully appreciate the springs of human conduct without a liberal en-

dowment of these faculties. In this respect Mr. Dana is very thoroughly equipped. His back head is very heavy. He is capable of profound feeling for friends, home, wife, and children, but his affections are intermittent and variable as to the degree and manner of their expression. The same uncertainty will be true to some extent as to the number of the individuals who receive his regard. He is a man of phenomenal resistance and even wilfulness, but not patience or consecutiveness of thought and feeling. His temperament is ebullient, fitful, and cyclical or recurrent, so that his friends will all be remembered if they wait a while. He will get around to each one when the mood strikes him, but wo to the man or woman who tries to drive him! . . .

"The cerebellum in his case should be called the lesser rather than the 'little brain,' for it occupies an extraordinary space, filling out the lower back head and giving an appearance of great massiveness to the nape of the neck. This development indicates not only a deep appreciation of the opposite sex, but a splendid executive virility which could cope with almost any opposing force and conquer it with ease. It is a perennial fountain of energy and enthusiasm. For such a man ever to have the blues would scarcely be possible. . . .

"But to the student of cranial forms this head presents one development which it would be difficult to find in a more extravagant degree in a man of equal culture. This is the brain center which confers the quality known as firmness or will-power. It is located at the top of the head on a line with the ear, and in this instance, as shown in the profile portrait, no special experience or skill is required to see that it is prodigious. Note the extraordinary distance from the ear to the crown. . . .

"Cautiousness is very strong. . . . Above cautiousness, the head extends greatly outward and backward at the love of approbation. He is an intensely ambitious man. The desire to excel is his dominant sentiment. This faculty is almost a sort of pope in his mental hierarchy. He may scarcely be conscious of it himself, but nearly all of his other faculties are humble subjects of this master passion. Everything in the man's character must be studied, as it were, from this vantage-ground."

### LI HUNG CHANG AND GENERAL GRANT.

THE good grace with which the Viceroy of China, Li Hung Chang, consented to go to Japan and make the best terms possible for his unfortunate country, is in evidence as to the wisdom attributed to him by General Grant. Mr. John Russell Young tells us, in *The Review of Reviews*, how, in 1879, when he was returning from Asia in the company of General Grant, the General spoke of the men whom he had known in his journey around the world, especially the sovereigns and statesmen of European and Asiatic nations. "I have met on this journey," he said, "four great men—Bismarck, Beaconsfield, Gambetta, and Li Hung Chang. I am not sure, all things considered, but that Li is the greater of the four." It remains to be seen to what extent the viceroy will justify the estimate of General Grant. So far he has surely grown in greatness. In his sketch of Li Hung Chang's life, Mr. Young, whose official position in China enabled him to know the Viceroy intimately, relates many interesting things concerning him. Returning to the viceroy's admiration for General Grant, Mr. Young writes:

"The relations between General Grant and Li had almost the element of romance. From the moment that General Grant arrived in China the Viceroy took the deepest interest in his movements. Messages from him awaited us at every point. Arriving at Tientsin on an American war-vessel, before we could debark the Viceroy came on board. I remember the meeting, the long, searching curious glances bestowed upon General Grant, the courtesy, the deference, and the respect. The fact that General Grant had held sovereign power sank deeply into the Viceroy's mind, and sovereignty could not be divested by any mere resignation or supersession by electoral forms. Then came the element of imagination to be expected from a poet like Li, whose mind was permeated with hyperbole and Oriental fancies. He and General Grant were born in the same year. The name of General Grant's opponent was Lee. His own name was Li. Their stars were in

accord. I recall the fervor with which the Viceroy evolved this graceful fancy, as tho it were a message from the stars. His cynicism and haughtiness vanished. The fates had ordained their meeting for some high purpose.

"The Viceroy not alone attended the different entertainments given by the consuls and other officials in Tientsin, but arranged splendid feasts of his own. And during the entertainments he must needs have the whole party photographed, as well as a special photograph of himself and the General. I remember the interest with which he arranged the details for the picture. The table must be so. The tea-cups must be in such a fashion. And while the left hand was the place of honor in China, General Grant must appear on the right, as that was the place of honor in the United States. I was told by one of the Viceregal household that when General Grant left, the Viceroy moped about for a day or two and would do no work."

### THE AMERICAN CONVERSATIONAL VOICE SCOLDED.

WE are told, from time to time, that the American conversational voice is indeed very bad—that it is not musical or delicately modulated. Mr. Fletcher Osgood thinks that this statement of the case is true, and dwells at some length on the subject in the June *Forum*. First he notes what he terms the "silly twist" of the women, such as over-emphasis and inaudibility; next the weakness of our women's voices.

"Again [says he] our women's voices are, on the whole, ungentle; that is to say, they are pitched unpleasantly high and hardened by throat contractions into an habitual 'quacky' or metallic quality. This ungentleness is the one attribute of our women's voices that seems to have attracted most attention abroad. It is the most striking American defect. Nasality has held that place in popular estimation, but true nasality is not very common to-day in America; it seems to be dying out. The 'quacky' quality of which I speak often simulates nasality, however, and is often mistaken for it. It has not yet begun to die out to any great extent. To-day it afflicts the utterance of nearly all our cruder girls and women and of many of our gentlewomen, too. Even those who have given much time to the art of song admit it freely and unknowingly into their speech. It is a hateful tone—mean and pinched—opposed in its very essence to all that is generous and winning. The needlessly high pitch that commonly goes with it is utterly heartless and ungracious. 'Quackiness' and shrillness prevail less in the Southern States than in the Northern and Western, but even Southern women are not free from it."

Finally, Mr. Osgood finds that the typical voices of American girls and women are decidedly uncheerful—that they have "a certain sepulchral, whiny, or weakly despondent intonation," and while he believes that climate and other named causes have something to do with this, he sets down tight dressing as the chief cause. Coming to the men, he observes that their voices are also generally defective; they have the "throat-squeezed" tone of the women, and make excruciating use of it. He continues:

"There is, too, the rather rare masculine defect, which I may call the 'tobacco-croak,' due to a peculiar effect wrought upon the vocal membranes by the tobacco habit. The prevalence of lower-jaw rigidity among our men of all callings and degrees of culture is amazing. The following report of a conversation in a street-car between two prominent, well-educated business men does them no injustice:

'Wye' [How are you?]  
'Whaheh.' [How are you?]  
'Ine deh.' [Fine day.]  
's, uh call ut s.' [Yes, I call it so.]  
'Wah thins genl?' [How are things in general?]  
'Weh, weh don all, tmuch thuh; sar kee thiz tirn these tie.' Well, we're doing a little—not much, though; it's hard to keep things stirring these times.]  
'Suh. Bout rye. Fine suh.' [That's so. You're about right. I find it so.]

"The utterance of both men is clouded and clogged by most of the defects that I have named as masculine, and, in particular, is

forced through mouth-apertures diminished to a minimum by jaw rigidity. The speakers used conventional phrases and therefore could guess each other's meaning. I fear that few readers will readily concede that such a conversation is fairly typical (unless of men in an advanced stage of intoxication); but we have become so accustomed to our own phonic defects, and so thoroughly settled in them, that we usually fail to detect them even when they are pointed out."

Mr. Osgood notes the difference between the Southern and the Northern voice, and does not so sweepingly apply his criticism to the former. In conclusion, he says that "no speaker of the English tongue anywhere can exceed in colloquial purity and harmony the exceptional American."

**A New Race of Roses.**—*The Gardeners' Chronicle* calls attention to a new race of roses which has been introduced by some Paris growers. They belong to the Polyantha group—that is to say, they bear their flowers in trusses. The new roses have the advantage over the others of being "perpetual," and consequently they flower continuously all through the Summer. This advantage they owe to their origin, a natural cross, observed in the Lyons Gardens, between the flowers of the first specimens of Polyantha introduced from Japan, and some hybrid perpetual roses. By repeated and careful selections, a new race of roses has been produced, which, like annuals, germinate, flower, and produce seeds in less than a year. The term "dwarf" is justified by the height, which in adult plants is only about twenty inches. The flowers are single, semi-double, or double, in almost equal proportions, and present almost all the variations of color observed in cultivated roses. Flowering commences in the first year, and even a few months after sowing. This precocity is one of the most remarkable and interesting features of this new type.

### CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

#### Causes of Hydrophobia.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

You and all who have been editors know that the wisdom of an editorial is, after all, only the wisdom of the man who wrote it, and that (as I have told surprised readers more than once) it is but an accident that decides which of two men shall use the ponderous "we" while the other can not. The man on the ground may know more than the man on the editor's perch, and he should have as much respect if he speaks sensibly. Of this I thought when I read what you quote (June 15, page 17) about hydrophobia from *The British Medical Journal*. This journal criticizes harshly and with scorn the statement of a plain practitioner that a person might have (what is called) hydrophobia from (after) the bite of a dog not rabid. I have for about 15 years studied this subject with great care and thoroughness and I would say that the statement of the plain practitioner is absolutely correct. A large mass of statistics that I have collected indicates that most cases of so-called hydrophobia follow bites of animals quite healthy and never suspected of having rabies. And the promulgation of this fact is no more dangerous than holding its truth is absurd. The Surgeon-General sneered at by *The British Medical Journal* is probably Surgeon-General Gordon of the British Army—a man of wisdom who can afford to be the mark of smartness by those who race after every new theory in medicine—and what he has said, that a man may have (so-called) hydrophobia as a consequence of breaking his leg. But this also is not a dangerous belief; on the contrary it and many other facts prove that what is called hydrophobia is but a condition incident of a variety of accidents and diseases and often produced by purely mental and psychical influences. Therefore while it *may* follow the bite of a healthy animal, it need not follow the bite of any animal. I have record of 175 persons bitten by animals supposed to be rabid in the last five and a half years, and of these only three died of what was thought to be hydrophobia. Fear kills most persons who die of so-called hydrophobia, the fear that there is something peculiar in the saliva of an animal with rabies which will set up a peculiar disease; and when people learn that the fear is groundless, and that, if not scared, human beings are extremely unlikely to have any trouble from dog bites, those will be recognized as benefactors who have said that there is apparently no more danger in the bite of a mad dog than there is in that of a healthy dog. And this is the converse of the proposition for stating which *The British Medical Journal* pounces upon the humble man who uttered it.

Philadelphia, June 15.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES W. DULLES.

#### From a Doctor of Divinity in China.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—I esteem it a duty as well as privilege to avail myself of this cheap opportunity to signify my unstinted pleasure in, and praise for THE LITERARY DIGEST, for which some of us busy folk owe you more than money can pay. It grows indispensably better, already having outreached adequate expression of our gratitude.  
Swatow, China.

J. W. CARLIN.



## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The Bank Statement.

There was every evidence that the weekly statement of the Associated Banks was again influenced largely by operations of the Loan Syndicate. Surplus reserve decreased \$1,414,650, and now stands at \$36,544,250. Loans expanded \$4,980,500 and deposits increased \$5,643,000. Specie decreased \$394,000, and legal tenders increased \$390,100. Circulation was reduced \$52,000.

Call loans on stock collateral were made this week very generally at 1 per cent. and the supply was much in excess of the market's requirements. Banks and trust companies were able to do but little business at over 1 per cent. The time loan market was not in good shape and may fairly be called congested. Speculation furnishes new employment for little money, and the banks have, therefore, to depend largely upon commercial and municipal loans. This week the business in time loans consisted largely of renewals of maturing contracts. The current quotations are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a 3 per cent. for five to seven months. The supply of commercial paper, while fairly large for the season, continues far below the demand, and the offerings are promptly absorbed. Quotations are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for sixty to ninety-day indorsed bills receivable,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  for prime six months and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  for good four to six months' single names.

The United States Assistant Treasurer was debtor at the Clearing House in the sum of \$418,152.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$100,794,067; balances, \$5,878,830.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	June 22.	June 15.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$512,906,000	\$507,925,500	\$4,980,500
Specie.....	65,875,300	66,269,300	* 394,000
Legal-tenders....	114,283,700	113,893,600	390,100
Deposits.....	574,459,000	568,816,800	5,643,000
Circulation.....	13,194,500	13,246,500	* 52,000

\*Decrease.

—The Journal of Commerce, June 24.

## The State of Trade.

The feature of the business week is the customary check to activity in trading in staple articles of merchandise, due to the near approach of mid-summer, with the accompanying stock-taking in some lines; in addition to this, perhaps the only other not pointing to improvement is the reaction of prices of cotton, coal, wheat flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard from previous relatively high levels. In almost all other directions reports on the business situation and outlook are exceptionally favorable.

The New York stock market keeps its strength in face of high exchange rates and the absence of foreign interest. Favorable crop prospects, especially in Southwestern territory, and the rise in iron and steel prices, create a bullish professional temper, under which realizing sales have little effect. The return of one of the bond syndicate from Europe is regarded as exercising a bullish influence. Bonds are strong but dull. Foreign exchange is firm at  $4.80\frac{1}{2}$  for demand sterling, but bankers are unanimous in declaring that no gold will be shipped.

Notwithstanding the reaction in the price of cotton, cotton goods in some instances are higher, with the market quiet, and likely to remain so until after July 4. Woolen goods are quiet, with mills fairly well employed where labor troubles have not interfered. Trading in wool has been very heavy, and while sales at the West have been made at low prices, quotations have since advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  a c. per pound, thus apparently placing wool in line with leather, wheat, corn, cotton, iron and

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steel, among staples which have enjoyed a revival in demand and price since the extreme depression of 1894-95.

The remarkable strength of the demand for iron and steel continues, perhaps, the most striking feature. In a few instances certain grades of iron have enjoyed the unusual distinction of having quotations advanced twice within the week. Since the rise in prices began pig iron has advanced 25 and steel billets about 30 per cent. in price, and reserve plant is being pressed into service.—Brad-streets, June 22.

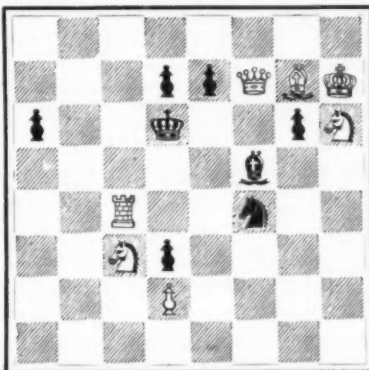
## CHESS.

## Problem 74.

A FIRST-PRIZE WINNER.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 3; B on K B 4; Kt on K B 5; Ps on K 2, Q 2 and Q 6, K Kt 3, and Q R 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 7; Q on K B 7; B on K Kt 7; Kts on K R 6 and Q B 3; R on Q B 4; P on Q 2.

White mates in two moves.

## Problem 75.

A CURIOSITY FROM ANCIENT PERSIA.

It is said that one of the ancient kings of Persia had staked his favorite mistress, Dilarum (Heart-ease), on a game of Chess. The game seemed to be lost, when Dilarum, who had the reputation of being one of the most skilful players of that day, cried out:

"O King, sacrifice your Rook and save Dilarum."

Here is the game when the king was about to resign:

White: K on Q sq; Rs on Q R sq and Q 4; B on Q R 3; Kt on Q Kt 4; Ps on Q Kt 6 and Q B 6.

Black: K on Q Kt sq; Rs on K Kt 7 and K R 5; P on K B 5.

White mates in five moves.

(As the game was played in Persia the Bishop could leap over a piece. For instance, in this game the Bishop could leap over the Knight.)

## Solution of Problems.

No. 68.

White.	Black.
1 R—Q 4	K x R
2 Q x Kt P ch	K—B 5
3 B—Q 3 mate	
	(2) K—K 6
3 Kt—Q 5 mate	
1 .....	K x B
2 Q—K B 3	K—Kt 4
3 Q—R 5 mate	
	(2) K—K 4
3 Q—Q 5 mate	
	(2) Kt—Kt 4
3 R—Q 5 mate	
1 .....	Kt—B sq
2 Q—Q 3	any
3 Q—K 4 mate	
1 .....	Kt—Kt 4
2 R—Q 5 ch	K x Kt
3 P—Kt 3 mate.	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound,

Canada; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; the Rev. E. M. McManus, Montreal; Leon E. Story (15 years old), Washington, D. C.; G. A. Bétournay and A. Forget, Regina, Can.

The Rev. E. M. McMullen has sent a correct full solution of No. 62. We have, at least, two among THE LITERARY DIGEST solvers who never say die. C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., would have been entitled to a place in the honor-roll, if he had sent reply to Black R x R. He did, however, give a number of variations of correct solution.

Geo. T. Sumner found the correct solution of No. 66 and says: "There is no waste tissue in this problem. Every piece is fine muscle."

## "A Skittler."

Remove White's Queen's Rook.

White—Reichhelm.

Black—F—.

1 P—K 4

P—K 4

2 P—K B 4

P x P

3 K Kt—B 3

P—K Kt 4

4 B—B 4

B—Kt 2

5 P—K R 4

P—K R 3

6 P—Q 4

P—Kt 5

7 Castles.

In an attack of this kind you cannot pause to count the pieces.

(7) P x Kt

8 Q B x P

P x Kt P (fatal)

9 B x P ch

K x B

White forced mate in six moves.

## LEGAL.

## Trust Deed—Duties of Trustees.

The Supreme Court of Michigan said in the recent case of First National Bank of Iowa v. Michigan Trust Co., 63 N.W. Rep., 64, that a provision in a deed of trust authorizing the trustee to borrow money to pay off certain enumerated liens on the property conveyed, and to repay the money so borrowed "out of any money that may come into his hands as trustee," vested in such trustee a power, to be exercised in his discretion, for the preservation of the estate, and did not entitle the holders of the liens named to require the trustee to apply to the payment of their liens money received from an insurance company for losses on property conveyed by the deed.

## Executors and Trustees—Discretion Conferred by Testator—Exercise and Control Thereof.

A court of equity will not interfere with or control the proper exercise of a discretion conferred upon executors. Where, therefore, testator directed his executors, "as soon as, in their judgment, the best interests of my estate shall warrant," to set aside sufficient money to secure an annuity, which was to have precedence over all other legacies, and the executors, in the exercise of their discretion, and without any suggestion of fraud or improper motives, did not set aside the money, the court refused to compel them to do so or to pay other legacies which were made payable after the setting aside of the annuity fund.—*Young's Estate*, 52 Legal Intelligencer, 230.

## Married Women—Contracts of Consideration.

In the case of Koh-i-Noor Laundry Co. v. Lockwood, 40 N. E. Rep., 677, the Supreme Court of Indiana say that where a married woman joins in a covenant with her husband that, as a part of the consideration for the sale of a business, they "severally agree and covenant that they will not, nor will either of them," engage in a certain business, she is a principal therein, and personally bound thereby. This is on the principle that though a promisor receive no benefit for his promise, it is a good consideration if the promisee

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sustain a loss or injury. Where a husband received the entire consideration for a sale of a certain business, but his wife joined in a covenant that neither would engage in it again for a limited time, it is no defense for the woman to assert that no consideration passed to her.

### Carriers of Goods—Provision as to Damages by Delay—Validity.

In the case of *Ruppel v. Allegheny Valley R. Co.*, 25 Pittsb. L. J., 403, a car of potatoes shipped from Pittsburgh to Buffalo was injured by the negligence of the carrier. The contract of shipment provided that the damage, if any, should be estimated by the value at Pittsburgh. The court held that the contract is contrary to public policy, and the measure of damage is the value at Buffalo.

### Dangerous Premises—Liability of Landlord.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts hold in the case of *Moynihan v. Allyn*, 14 *Daily Record*, 512, that in an action against a landlord for injuries to a child by the breaking of a platform used for hanging out washing where it appeared that the platform was in the same condition when the accident occurred as when plaintiff's father hired the house as it was, and that its defects could have been discovered by him by exercising reasonable care, plaintiff can not recover.

## Current Events.

Monday, June 17.

Medical Director Kershner is found guilty by a court-martial for giving out information, and he is sentenced to dismissal from the navy. . . . The Harlem Ship Canal is opened; there is much enthusiasm and an interesting program of festivities. . . . The Bible Conference at Fort Monroe, Va., closes. . . . Fifteen hundred operatives strike at Clinton, Mass., for a restoration of the wage schedule in force before the depression. . . . The wages of 2,000 men are increased in Cleveland by two concerns.

The preparation for the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal are nearly completed. . . . The project of erecting a statue of Cromwell in the precincts of the British Parliament is abandoned by the Government, on account of strong Irish opposition. . . . Several engagements between troops and insurgents take place in Cuba. . . . The Austrian cabinet decide to resign.

Tuesday, June 18.

Delegates from all parts of the country to the convention of Republican clubs reach Cleveland. . . . The Kansas Bimetallic League meets; the attendance is small. Governor Altgeld calls a special session of the Illinois Legislature to deal with revenue and jury reforms. . . . Weavers strike at Amesbury, Mass., for higher wages. . . . The Missouri Supreme Court decides that the law prohibiting corporations from discharging employees who refuse to leave their unions is unconstitutional.

The Congress of the British Women's Temperance Union adopts resolutions denouncing lynching parties in the Southern States of this country. . . . The Spanish troops capture Grand Pedra, a rebel stronghold. . . . The Bering Sea Sealing Bill passes its second reading in the British House of Commons. . . . Turkish troops enter Bulgaria.

Wednesday, June 19.

The convention of the Republican clubs meets in Cleveland; a fight over silver is sprung at once. . . . Secretary Herbert appoints Commodore Bunce commander of the North Atlantic Naval Squadron to succeed Admiral Meade. . . . The State Convention of Iowa Prohibitionists votes for free silver. . . . Secretary Olney writes to a bank in Waco, Texas, that it is morally bound to refuse to act as a depository for Cuban sympathizers.

The festivities attendant upon the opening of the Baltic Canal begin at Hamburg. . . . Deputies create a disturbance in the Italian Chamber and a fight ensues. . . . The Welsh Disestablishment Bill is considered in the House of Commons. . . . A temporary cabinet of neutral character is constructed in Austria.

Thursday, June 20.

The National League of Republican Clubs at Cleveland, elects General E. A. McAlpin presi-

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dent without opposition. . . . Arguments as to the sale of the Whisky Trust property are heard by Judge Showalter at Chicago. . . . The wages of 7,000 men are to be increased 10 per cent. by the Illinois Steel Company.

The Baltic Canal is opened with imposing ceremonies; France is represented. . . . England notifies Russia that she will make a naval demonstration before Constantinople. . . . The Opposition leaders are reported to have decided to move a resolution of want of confidence in Lord Rosebery's Ministry. . . . British marines are landed at Aping, Formosa.

Friday, June 21.

The Republican League Convention adjourns after voting to leave party issues to the National Convention. . . . Judge Simonton sentences North Carolina constables to jail for seizing liquor sent into the State for private use. . . . Another advance is announced in the price of steel rails.

Emperor William lays the keystone of the Kiel Canal and christens it the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal in memory of his grandfather. . . . The Rosebery Ministry is defeated in the House of Commons on a minor question relating to war estimates by a vote of 132 to 125; dissolution may follow. . . . The Duke of Cambridge retires from the command of the British army. . . . A plot against the Sultan is reported to have been discovered.

Saturday, June 22.

Two Cabinet councils are held by the Rosebery Government, but no decision is arrived at. . . . The German Government and Press are

satisfied with the result of the Kiel celebration. . . . A portion of the Spanish troops in Cuba revolt.

Sunday, June 23.

A Toledo judge grants a permanent injunction against Sunday ball playing. . . . The Amesbury, Mass., striking weavers vote to decline work at the old terms and continue the strike. . . . Judge Woods is petitioned by counsel for Mr. Debs to make the sentence in the Santa Fé railroad cases concurrent and not cumulative.

The Rosebery Ministry tender their resignations to the Queen; Lord Salisbury is summoned to Windsor, and a coalition Cabinet is talked of. . . . An Anarchist plot is believed to have been defeated by the Kiel police. . . . The Czar expressed displeasure with the French demonstrations against the presence of their fleet at Kiel.

A great boon to the busy man who finds that he can only give a day or so to his family at the Pier or Watch Hill, is the running of the Stonington Line Sunday boats. They begin July 7th, and the management of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company thoroughly appreciate the needs of the class of people they cater to, and every possible device to add to their comfort is employed. This Company has the distinction of the main deck café on their steamers, where the man coming to town and dreading the return to the dull routine of daily work, can eat, drink, and be merry, and feel as he goes to his room as if he had just come from his club.

The Stonington Line is the only direct route to the Pier from New York, and its steamers make connection with a through train to the Pier in one hour. Steamers leave New Pier 36, North River, New York, at 6 P.M. Providence Line Steamers, for Boston, leave same Pier at 5:30 P.M.

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NOW that the outing season has fairly opened, public attention is called to the exceptional opportunities afforded by the Central Railroad of New Jersey to persons desiring to choose an abiding place for the Summer. This railroad reaches in the most direct way the famous New Jersey seashore resorts located between Atlantic Highlands and Point Pleasant, among them being Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Ocean Grove. All these resorts are reached by the *All Rail Route* from station foot of Liberty Street, New York, and by the palatial steamers, *Monmouth*, *Sandy Hook*, and *St. John's* of the *Sandy Hook Route* from Pier 8, North River, in connection with the New Jersey Southern Division at Atlantic Highlands. The suburban district between Jersey City and Somerville takes in towns that are among the most beautiful in

New Jersey, all of which have accommodations for strangers. Between Somerville and Phillipsburg lies a region rich in the fertility of its soil and in the beauty of its hills, valleys, rivers, and streams. On the High Bridge Branch are included Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, the latter the largest in New Jersey, and as picturesque a sheet of water as ever reflected the sky; fully provided with hotels,

boarding-houses, boats, and teeming with fish. All this is in New Jersey. Crossing the Delaware River at Phillipsburg, we are in Pennsylvania. Following the crooked Lehigh River for miles and miles, scarcely losing sight of it for a moment, the road passes through the bustling cities of Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Catasauqua, runs along at the base of mountains, and then reaches Mauch Chunk, one of the most interesting of all the places mol- den by the hand of nature and improved by the inge- nuity of man.

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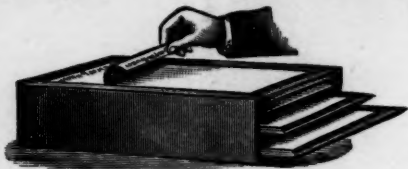
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